



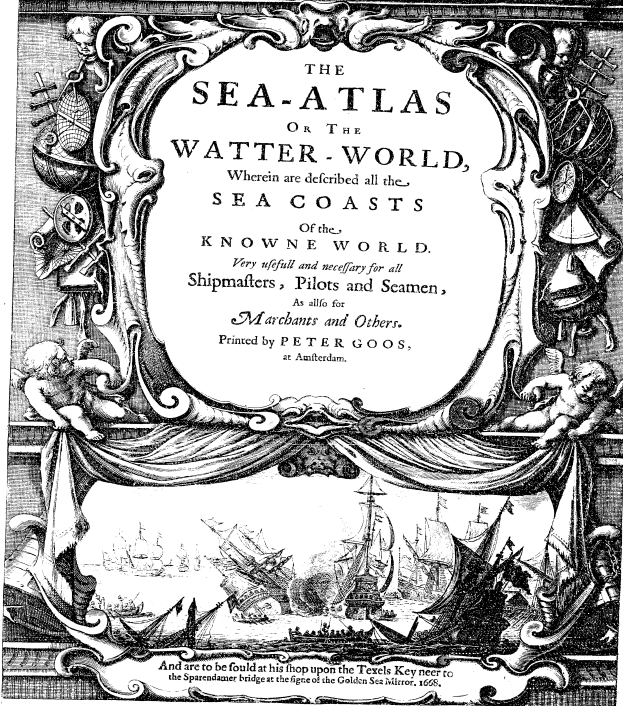
THE
SEA-ATLAS
OR THE
WATTER-WORLD,
Wherein are described all the
SEA COASTS

Of the
KNOWNE WORLD.

Very usefull and necessary for all
Shipmasters, Pilots and Seamen,

As also for
Marchants and Others.

Printed by **PETER GOOS,**
at Amsterdam.



And are to be sold at his shop upon the Texels Key near to
the Sparendamer bridge at the figure of the Golden Sea Mirror, 1668.

A SHORT DECLARATION Of the division, situation & qualities of the EARTH.



IN the beginning did the Everlasting & almighty God, through his wisdom, create the whole world out of nothing; & joyne the Earth with the Sea together (as being the heaviest) in one round forme, in the manner of a ball, and place them in the center or midst point, as in the nextmost place, the heaven, as a tent, is with an unmeasurable breadth extended, over and about it, and adorned with many and glorious lights, as the Sunne, Moone, Planets, and other starres innumerable. And that the earth might be a fit habitation or dwelling for man and other terrestrial creatures, and through its plentiful fruit nourish and sustaine them, hath God created it above the waters, and ordained unto the Sea its place in the depths on such a manner, that there on every side comprehending the earth with its crookednes, doth distinguish and divide the same in three several parts or great continents, that is firm lands, over which the describers of the earth (as the Astronomers over heaven) place vijth circles, as the *Aequinoctial*, so called, because night and day are over the whole earth of one length whensoever the Son doth come in this circle, which happeneth about the 21th of march and the 23th of September. This circle is also called *Aequator*, to which when the Sunne cometh, it maketh the dayes and the nights equal: the Mariners of the lowe countreys doe call it the middle-line, because it doth divide the face of the earth in two equal parts, whereof the one extendeth towards the north, and the other towards the south and so it is the very middle betwixt the Northern, and southern lines, or Poles. The other is called *Tropicus Canceri*, or the Sunne turning of the Crab, because the Sunne when it cometh to this circle about the 21th of June, beginneth to turne towards the *Aequator*, and then it is the longest day to those who live in the north, and the shortest to those who live in the south from the *Aequator*: this circle is situated 23 degrees 31 minutes northward from the middle-line. The third is termed *Tropicus Capricorni*, or a Sunne-turning of the figure in the heaven called *Capricornus*, because the Sunne when it cometh to this circle, which is about the 23th of December, beginneth to turne and to klibme towards the *Aequator*; and then it is, contrary as before, the shortest day to those who live in the North, and the longest to those who live in the South of the middle-line: and this figure is situated 23 degrees, 31 minutes in the South of the *Aequinoctial*. The 4th is called *Circulus Arcticus*, the Northern circle, and the 5th *Circulus Antarcticus*, the Southern circle: these are situated 23 degrees 31 minutes, the one from the Northern, and the other from the Southern pole or diameter of the world, and are through the circumference of the heaven described from the Pole of the Zodiac, or the centre of the Sunne. The ancient and most skilful Astronomers understand by the *Circulus Arcticus* not only this which is described, but such a circle whose half Diameter or line which goeth through the middle point, is even as much as the height of the pole from every place, comprehending alwayes those starres which before the height of every land never goe under; in which regard this circle in all countreys which differ in breadth, doth differ, as also from *Antarcticus*: but in the aforesaid description wee followe the common manner of the describers of countreys. The earth is also through the aforesaid 4 last circles divided in 5 great regions, by the Greeke called *Zonas*, or girdels, because that they in the form of girdels doe compass the globe of the Earth. The first thereof is environed or enclosed within

the northern circle, and beareth the name of the Northern colde region. The second is called the Southern colde region, running round about the Southern Pole within the Southern circle. The third, being the middlemost amongst them all, is called the barren and hot region, and is situated between the Circles of the Cancer or Crab and the figure of *Capricornus*. The 4th is situated betwixt the Northern Circle and the Circle of the Crab, and is called the tempered Northern Region. The last, called the Southern temperate region, is situated betwixt the Circle of *Capricornus* and the Southern Circle. The olde Philosophers and Describers of countreys did suppose that of these vijth the two temperate alone were inhabited, and that of the other three, the two colde ones colde not be inhabited, in regard of the great intolerable colde, and the barren hot region, in regard of the burning heat of the Sunne. But time inconclusively hath produced, the truth thereof: seeing we have experienced about 50 years hence that they all are inhabited, but the coldest least of all, as *Greenlande*, *Yland*, *Lapland*, the utmost parts of *Norway*, and such like countreys. Experience likewise hath taught us that in the barren, hot region the heat is not untolerable, neither doth it burne in such manner as the Ancient conceived: for there are found many excellent fruitful and populous Kingdomes, as *Gennée*, *Aethiope*, *Arabien*, *East-Indies*, the famous Ilands *Sumatra*, *Java*, and *Molouque*; as also *Bresilien*, *Peru*, *Nieuw-Spaine*, and other such like countreys.

For to have the right understanding of the situation of countreys, wee must knowe that the describers of the earth calculate the same according to the degrees of length and breadth. The breadth of places (which is alwayes alike at the height of the Pole) is accounted from the middle line to be twofold, Northward or Southward to the number of ninety. The length is accounted from the Meridian-line, which runneth over *Pico de Tayda* in the Iland *Teneriffa*, along the middle-line towards the East, to the number of 360, as for example, *Amsterdam* is situated 51 from the middle-line towards the North, which is the breadth or the Poles height of the same city, and in the length 23 degrees, because the same doth agree with such a degree of the *Aequinoctial*, calculating from the aforesaid Meridian. *De Cabo de Bona Esperança* is situated on the breadth Southward from 344 degrees, and in the length the same length have alwayes at one time and moment alike midday, and alike houre of the day: as when it is noontide at *Amsterdam* then it is also noontide at *Bergen* in *Norway*, at *Lions* in *France*, at *Algiers* in *Barbary*, and such like places situated in one length. But those which are situated under severall degrees of length, differ likewise in the calculation of houres; so that when it is midday in the forenamed places, then it is at *Bantam* in the Iland *Java* 7 houres and 12 minutes in the afternoon, because the same city is situated 108 degrees in the length toward the East, for it differs every 15 degrees one houre: but in the city *Lima*, lying in *Peru*, it is 6 houres in the forenoon, because the same city is situated in the length about 90 degrees towards the West, as *Amsterdam*. Those also which are situated under the like breadth or height of the Pole, have alwayes alike length of dayes and nights: this is also to be understood, that those who live on the south side of the middle-line have the shortest day, when we have the longest: as they have the Winter when we have the Sommer, and we the Winter, when they have the Sommer. But they which are situated under an unequal breadth or height of the Pole, have also unequal length of dayes

and nights: for the farther a place is situated from the middle line, how the longer a day is greater there, and the shorter less. As for example they who live under the Equinoctial line, have day and night through the whole year alike long, without change. They who live on the breadth of 20 degrees, have the longest day, almost of 14 hours: on the breadth of 30 degrees, the longest day hath fifty 16 hours. Under the Northern Circle, which we call Circulus Arcticus, is the Sun on the longest day, for so goes under the Horizon. On the breadth of 70 degrees doth not the Sunne set in 64 days: and to following the longest days encrease till under the Pole, where in the whole year not more is then one day and one night, each continuing one half year.

Further more the Earth is divided at this day in two great firm lands and parts, in *Asiatum* or *Asia* and *Europam* or new America, called the Newe Worlde. The first called the olde Worlde, because it was only knowne to the Ancient, have the ancient Defenders of the Earth divided againe in three parts, towit, in *Europa*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

EUROPA, as some will have it, hath its name from the Dochter of Agenor, King of Syren, ravished by Jupiter, which others esteeme to be fabulous, supposing that the Original of this name is unknowne. The territories of Europe in the West are the great *Zea*, in the fourth the Mediterranean *Zea*, in the East the Archipelage, Pontus Euxinus, and the Sea of Azov. The Sea doth divide the North to the River *Dwyna*, from whence the *Ys-Sea* doth walke against Europe. Albeit this part of the Worlde be very final in respect, of the other parts of the Earth, yet it hath many commendable above all other Countries for its singular vertues, and specially for the wholesome and temperate ayre, the fruitfulness of the Earth, and abundance of all other necessaries for the maintenance of Mankind, being watered with many fayre Rivers, and furnished with many hot and colde water-veynes or bathings, effectual and fit for the expelling of severall diseases. Here grow no drugs nor precious stones, but abundance of Korne, Wine, and all sort of fayre tree-fruit. Here is few cruel and pernicious beasts, but tame Creatures in a greater multitude and fayre than are there. Though that which this Country doth most boast of, is the great multitude of its fayre, well built and populous cities, which are here farre more in number, then in other parts of the earth. Europe hath formerly through the Monarchy of the Grecians and Romans, ruled as Quene over the Countries of Asia and Africa, yet they doth at this day through the Muscovites and Turkes, as also through the Castellians, Portugals and Hollanders, who have dominion over many places, countries, Islands, and potent Cities therein contended, and who doe subdue under their obedience almost whole America.

SPAYNE is the Western, and therefore also the first Kingdom of Europe, of whose inhabitants called *Iberians*, within name as also the People have their denomination and derivation of certain Province in Asia, in former time called *Pania*, a pan was Lord of the same. Spain is on all the parts of the Earth environed with the *Zea*, except on the North-east corner which is compailed about with the Pyrenian hills, for a separation from France. 'Tis a wonderful fruitful country not only in respect of fruitful ground, but also of an healthie ayre, hence it is that there is so faire a growth of oyle, figar, figs, raisins, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranats, kappars, and other medicinal herbes, and above all such strong and delicate forces of wine as anywhere else to be had. The worthy government of Spayne consisteth in a King, nevertheless he doth not conclude of any momentary affairs without the advice of the 12, who one within other make up the high Council. The Ecclesiasticall government consisteth in Arch. Bishops and Bishops, the first are ten in number, the other more then fifty. Spain in our time is gotten under one King, which was never before in 800 years, no, withstanding concerning 16 feuerall Kingdoms as

may be seene in the Spanish Tittels: but Castellian or Castille Arragon and Portugal are the chief, under which all the other relect.

ARRAGON hath its denomination from the Province Tarraconensis, in which it is situated, or from the City Tarragona. Its head or Mother-city is Saragolla, in former time called Caesar Augusta, placed on the River Ebro. In the midst of this Kingdom a Monon founded, wether the King once in three year doth resort in his owne Person, for the receiving of his revenues.

The third crown of Spayne consisteth the Kingdoms of Portugal and Algarves, Portugal is all of it vnyed unto the other Spanish Kingdoms. 'Tis supposed that the revenues of the Kingdom import yearly a millions of ducats, which wealth doth most arise from the great trade which the Portugals drive upon Ginee, Brazil, and Portugals Indians; but the country is also fruitful in itself, affording many fortes of wine, oyl, and other commodities. The mayne City of Portugall Liabon, situated on the River of Tago, an excellend and great city of Merchandize.

FRANCE, the noblest, fruitful, and most potent Kingdom of Europe, hath its name from the Fiankes, a People of Germany, which 1200 years hence began to conuerit. For the environing of this Kingdom, is drawen in the North line from Calis to the freedom of Strasburgh, which line they of Artois, Henegou and Lutzenburgh doct lie on the left hand. In the West Franks doct beath on the Sea of Aquitain, on Gujenne, and partly on the Pyrenian hills, which fasten and joyneit to Spayne, in the South it bordereth on the Mediterranean Sea, in the East the Pyrenian hills, which fasten and joyneit to Spayne, the hill Iura from Helvetia or Switzerland, and the River Rheine from Germany. This country hath abundance of wheat and all other fortes of Korne: of wine we find here many fortes, and in such abundance, that it doth not only supply it self therewith, but also Engeland, Schotland, the lowe countries and many other places besides, in the Southern parts of Frانس is plenty of oyle, figs, figs, affore there is ordinarily much kare; we finde there much fule, flax and hemp. In this Kingdom are 14 Arch. Bishops and above hundred Bishops. It is divided in 18 Parliaments or high Courts, to which the 21 head-Provinces there in conteyned, appeale. The fane Parliaments have their residence in the cities of Paris, Rouan, Rennes, Bordeaux, Tholouse, Grenoble, Aix, and Dijon. In our time hath King Henry the Great an immortal memoriall as Countrey of France, and in the Kingdom of France, and there created a ninth Parliament in the city of Pau.

ITALY, which many account for the fayrest country in the Worlde, hold have they sayd its name from the King Italus of Sicily, who first taught the Inhabitants husbandry. The Territories of Italy in the West are, and partly also in the North, the Alpes with the flood Varo, which divideth this Country from France, Germany and Switzerland: the hence forth the Sea walkeeth round about it. The hill Apennus is as the back-bone of Italy, dividing the same in length almost over thvart from the hills of Alpes to the Sea of Sicily. Italy hath for the most part a healthy and good temperate ayre, the ground is wonderful fat and fruitful, affording plenty of korne, fruit, and all sortes of herbes, severall excellent good wines, oyl, and flax; the fields are full of tame, and the woods full of wild creatures. Here are found many waters replenished with fish many glorious and neatly-built and strong cities in one nord, this country is the right Paradijs of Italy, and hath 14 Arch. Bishops, and more then 200 Bishops: of which the chief are called: Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milanen, Bolonien, Ravenna, Cremona, Padua, Treviso, Verona, Vicenza, Mantua, Siena, Luca, Ancona and Livorno are the two chief havens. Messina and Palermo lye in Sicily. The Islands of Sicily are specially three; Sicily, Corfica, and Sardinia, besides other little ones.

GER.

GERMANY, the greatest Country of one name and language in whole Europe, the Latins call it Germania, the inhabitants themselves call it *Teutschlandt*; the reason hereof is uncertaine. The limits of Germany doeact that day stretch much further then in the dayes of Ptolomy, for in the West it passeth through the Rhine, and beatech at the French Land of Loreyn and Bourgondia, in the South it stretcheth over the River Donau to the North Alpes, which divideth it from Italy; in the East it bordereth on Prussia, Poland, and Hungary, in the North on the North-Zea, Denmark, and the East-Zea. 'Tis a warlike Nation and a populous Country, no less pleasant then fruitful, it hath a sweet pleasant ayre, and plenty of wines, which produce dedicate good wines. The woods and fields are replenished with wilde and tame bealls, the Rivers and other waters rich of Fish: Here are found very faire fountaines, and healthy bathes, many mines of iron, Steele, kopper, tinne, gold and silver. Germany is divided in the high and lowe Countreys. The high Countreys are called those places which lye next to the Alpes, and conteyne the following Provinces: Elfaz, Swaben, the County of the Fals on the Rhine, the Kingdom of Bohemien, which, though the inhabitants thereof use another language, notwithstanding is comprehended within Germany, and hath under it three Provinces, to wit, Marhern, Silicien and Lausnitz. The County Tirol, Stiermark, Carnten, and Carniola or Crayn. The lowe Countreys comprehend the Bifhopricke of Mentz, the Countreys of the Rhenish, the Countreys of the Dukedoms of Saxen, Pomeran, Mecklenburg, Meylen, Thuringen, Cleefand Bergh, with the Countreys which doe depend on them. Under the Marquess of Brandenburg (whereof Westphalen and the Dukedom of East-Friesland.

THE LOW COUNTRIES, which in time of the Romans most were conteyned in *Gallia Belgica*, are at this day divided in 17. Provinces, bordering in the West and South on France in the East on the Rhine or the Mass, in the North on the Ocean. The ayre of these Countreys is thick and moist, but healthy and convenient, the ground for the most part even and smooth. The lowe Countreys are very fruitful of korne, and several fortes of ree-fruit, they afforde also much flax, hemp, there is also much cattel to be bred: but the chief of the Countrey consisteth in fishing and navigation, wherein the inhabitants surpasseth all other Nations. These 17 Provinces are partly subiect under the House of Bourgondien, partly free, and are governed by the name of a conserowment. The House of Bourgondien posselteth the Dukedoms of Brabant, Limburg, and Luttenburg, and one Quarter of Gelderland, the Marquidom of the Holy Empire on the Rhine, Sheldy, the Countreys of the Earldoms of Flanders, Guelders, Namens, and the Dominion of Mechlen. The free united Low Countrey Provinces are these: three quarters of the Dukedom Gelderland, and the Earldom Supher, the Earldoms of Holland and Zealand, and the great Dominions of Utrick, Friesland, Overfisel, and Groeningen.

HELVETIA or SWITZERLAND borders in the South, on Italy, in the East on the Earldom of Tirol, in the West, on Savoyen and Bourgondien; in the North, on Elfaz and Loreynen. It is a countrey which lieth in the midst of the Alpes, and therefore accounted the highest Countrey of Europe, indifferent good and fruitful, free and respected of all its neighbours, divided in several Cantons, which the call Otten. The chief cities are Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Basel, Friburg, and Schaffhausen. The Earldom of Wallis, whereof Sitten is the prime city, and the Province of the Grisons or Graubunders, having Chur for a capitall City, have bin long time in contention with the Switzers, and defend one another against their common enemies.

POLAND borders towards the East on Silicien, hath for her Neighbours the Prussians, Lituaniens, and

Hungarians, it is a very fruitfull Countrey of all fortes of korne. The chief city is Graecow, situated on the Weisid. Not farre from thence are mines of salt. The chief commodities which are transported out of Poland in other countreys, are wheat, rie, flax, wax, wood, and lead.

DENMARK is an indifferent great and large Kingdom, on a wonderful manner parred and divided through the sea. Its extremest Province is Jutland, in former time called Cimbrica Chersonesus. This countrey bordereth in the South on Germany, being forthwith environed with the sea, for the most part it is fruitful and rich of korne, except in the North, where its land is barren. Out of Denmark are conveyeded other parts multitudine of Oxen and horses, much butter, hides, &c. The chief city is Copenhagen, where the King deepe his court, and where there is a University.

NORWAY hath on the East Sweveland, on the West the Ocean, on the South Denmark, and on the North Lapland. The West and South Quarters of the Countrey are of an indifferent temperate Climate, but on the North the soile is unfruitfull, and not able to feed and supports its habitants. Out of Norway cometh plenty of stockfish, great quantity of pelts, hides, tarr, tarre, maffe, spars, plankes, and other sort of wood.

SWEDEN or SWETHELAND bordereth in the West on Sweveland, in the South on Denmark, in the East on the white Sea, and in the North on the North-Zea. This Kingdom is one of the fruitful Quarters of the North, and afforeth much korne, hony, wax, pelts, hides, roct, fishery, Steele, lead, iron and kopper. The head or chief city of the Kingdom is Stockholm, where the King keeps his Court.

MOSCOWIA hath towards the North the Sea Petzorka, towards the East the Tartarians, towards the South, towards the East the Lithuaniens, towards the West, the Lituaniens, Liffanders, and the Swethes. The chief city is Moscow, where the great Duke (whose the Subjects call the Emperour of Russia) keepeth his Court. The principall commodities which are hence transported unto other Countreys, are flax, hemp, wax, Eland and Oxen-hides, severall precious pelts, trann, and salt fish.

ISFELAND bordereth in the East on white Ruffenland, of Molcovia, in the South on Samogitien, which is part of Lituau, in the West and North on the East-Sea. The chief city is Riga, not farre from the mouth of the River Dwyna. It afforeth much hony, wax, affhes, pickles, tarr and pelts.

HUNGARY hath for her Neighbours on the East Moldavia, and Walachia; on the South Bosnia and Croatia, towards the West Austria or Ottenreich; towards the North, Poland. The ground is exceeding fruitful of korne, wine, and all sort of Victual, of kare here is such great plenty as that the sheep and oxen are sent in abundance to Germany and Italy. Here also are found many Mines of gold, silver, kopper, iron and Steele.

SLAVONIEN is environed betwix Hungary, Italy the gulf of Venice and Greece: containing Liburnia, Croatia, Bosnia and Dalmatia. The Turke hath a great part thereof in possession, an other part the Emperour of Germany, the rest being situated on the Zea, is under the dominion of the Venetians.

GREECE, in former time a Mother and Nurse of all sort of learning, but now a bondslav of the unbelieving Mahumetians, and an habitation of the Turkish Emperours, is enclosed on the North with Bulgaria and Servia, and forth with on the West, South and East compassed about with the Sea. The commodities which are brought out of Greece and conveyed to foreine places, are, gold, silver, kopper, kopper, several dying stuffe, wine, &c.

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oyle, flax, Damafls, and Turckifh Groggreines. Greece or Greekländ hath almoſt innumerable Ilands, among which the greateſt and moſt famous, is, Candia, in former time called Creta, affording very precious and delicate wines, Molcaidel and Malveſin, Currans, Scarcades, figar, citral, goat-tikins, oyle, honey, wax, and healing herbs.

The chief Ilands of Europe, ſituated in the great Sea, are, Brittain, Yreland and Ylland, Brittain (which certain years hence ſhould be reduced under one Kingdom) was here to be fore divided in England and Scotland.

ENGLAND which with Scotland make the greateſt land of Europe, bearing abundance of good wheat and other fort of korn, and beautified with many rivers wherein is plenty of fiſh, hath many commodious havens: alſo mines of gold, ſilver, lead, iron, and eſpecially much precious tinne: There are ſeveral forties of creatures, (ſerving for the ſupportance of Man) and chiefly a great multitude of fine wool-bearing ſheeps, which indeed is the right golden fleece of this Royal Iſland. The chief city of whole England is the glorious city London, ſituated on the River Teyms, with a bridge over it, which is accounted one of the fayreſt of Europe. From hence come ſeveral forties of woollen clothes, ſaffron, tinne, lead, whear, baſily, bear, dried herrings, and Sea-koles.

SCOTLAND, compaffed round about with the Sea, except on the South where it boundeth on England, is not ſo fruitful, hath notwinding alſo needeſſes for the ſupportance of life. The chief city is Edinburgh. Scotland affordeth many forties of courſe woollen clothes, wool, malk, hides, fiſh, and fone-koles.

YERLAND is full of lakes and ſtanding Pooles, hath good fat paſſorage, alſo abundance of faine and wilde beaſts. This Iland hath an healthy ayre, beareth no venomous things. The inhabitants are rude wilde People, but through the converſation and government of the Engliſh begin to be more and more tamed. On the fields grow much gras, where in goe many kine and ſheep, but are from what leſſe than in other countreys.

YZLAND is in length about hondert dutch miles, for the moſt part unbuylt and hilly, in the valleys is much kalle and gras, there groweth no korne or other trees then bark and junper-trees. The inhabitants make bread of beaten fiſh, water to drinke water, but they live now with korne, which is brought to them from forreyn places. They live muſt, in caves or holes under the earth, and accomt the Mountains for their cities, make their houſes off fiſh-bones. They in the Eaſt-countrey deale much for Yzland, and exchange their commodities for brimſtone, dry fiſh, roſe, butter, ſkins of wilde and tame beaſts, wilde falkons, horſes, and other commodities. In this Countrey are two Biſhoppes, Helan and Achahole, which have ſome Nunneries under them. Here aſhallo in other Northern parts are found many white beaſes, which are exceeding fierce and cruel.

ASIA, the ſecond part of the olde World, is in the Weſt divided from Europe through the rivers the Don and the Dvina; from Africk through the narrowneſſes betweene the Mediterranean and the red Seas, on the Eaſt is ſtrecheth to the Chineses or Eſticks, on the north to the Scythians, and on the South to the Indian Sea. It doth farre ſurpaſſe Europe and Africk, as alſo other parts of the World, in largenes, riches, plenty of ſpices, precious ſtones, koſty pearles, and other rarities. This part of the world hath bin alſo in former times the moſt famous, for from hence aroſe fiſt all dominions, where by the world hath bin governed. Man hath bin there firſt created of God, placed in Paradis, ſeduced by the Serpent, and redeemed through Chriſt our Saviour. Here alſo hapned moſt all that hapned in the olde, and eſpecially that in the new Teſtament.

All the Countreys of Affa are divided in fix parts: whereof the great Duke of Moſcovien doth poſſeſſe the ſecond; under the Tyranny of the great Turk; the third under the Power of Tartarians, the 4th under the Dominion of the mighty King of China, the 5th under the rich Countreys of Indien, and the 6th and laſt part is under the command of the Sophi, or King of Perſien. To Affa likewiſe appertaine an innumerable multitude of Ilands, among which the moſt famous are, Cyprus in the Mediterranean Sea, furthermore in the Indian Sea, Zeilan, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccen, Banda, Gilolo, Luconia and Japan.

Of Moſcovia we have treated hereſore in the Deſcription of Europe, fiſh the moſt part thereof is ſituated in Europe.

That which the great Turk doth poſſeſſe in Affa, are all the Provinces of Naſolia (formerly called Affa the leſſe) ſmall Armenia, and a part of great Armenia; Darbec (in former time Melipotamia) Syria and a great deal of Arabia. The chiefſt Muſt-townes in theſe Countreys are, Trapellonda, Alppo, with her Sea-havens Tripoli, Amon, Damafco, Barut and Meſina. Theſe Countreys afford much ſilk, mſhi, Damafls, Turks progrem, kotten and ſcarle die. The other part of Affa reſorteth under ſeveral Kings, there in is ſituated the famous city Aden: from thence come very fayre pepper, ſaffron, ſilk, ſem-oyl, frankincenſe, myrrhe, and ſuch like commodities.

TARTARIE is in one name termed all the Countreys, larger and ſmaller, and a large and deſcribed comprehenſion, Eaſtward from the Eaſtern Ocean, betwixt the Northern Yz-Sea and the Southern Countreys, as China; that part of Indien without Ganges, the River Oxus, the Caſpian and Meſopotamian Moſcovien weſtward. The inhabitants are called Tartarians, who are ordinarily frang, ſtout and bold People, and who eaſily ſuffer hunger, heat, and cold. They have no cities, villages nor houſes, but dwell by companies (which they call Hordas) with wives, children and camel (in tabernacles and tents in the fields) now here, to morrow elſewhere, whereſoever they finde good paſſorage for their cattle, to wit, oxen, ſheep, horſes and camels, with whole fiſh, blood and milk they ſuſtaine themſelves. Their Prince one of the greateſt Potentates of the Earth, they call Chame (that is Duke) to whom they thew ſingular obedience.

CHINA, which is accounted the greateſt, powerfull, and richſt Kingdom of the whole world, is compaſſed on the Eaſt and South with the Orientall Ocean, which the Ancient named Mare Eoum; on the weſt with India and Bramas, and on the North is joyned with Tartary, where theſe things have divided it with an admirable wall of 400 miles in length, buyt betwixt the hills. It is divided in 15 Kingdoms or great Provinces, they have each a Prince or King of their owne, who agitate ſubmit themſelves all unto one ſupream King, who is alſo (according to the relation of the Portugals) in time of warre to bring in the field more as 30000 footmen and 20000 horſemen. It is very fruitful of korne, kamel, rams and wilde; it hath alſo many precious ſtones, gold, kopper, iron, ſteele and pearls and ſpecially there is great abundance of ſilk: it coneytheth great mity cities, which alſo are very populous. Of the great and glorious city Peking (where the King hath his reſidence) are almoſt incredible things written. The inhabitants are very wily and ſubtle, inſpecially in Manufactures, they make wagens with which they zayle over Land, as with ſhips in the Sea. The art of printing are made in pieces of ordonances hath bin by them farre ſooner in uſe by us. They have good civil lawes, according to which they live, but the true knowledge of God they want, fiſh they are heathens, and adore Sun, Moone, and other gods, ſea the Devil himſelf, leaſt he doe them hurt. They have alſo commodities which come out of China, are gold, precious ſtones, muſk, rubar, rijs, cotton, linnen, and kamel.

INDIEN,

INDIEN, ſituated betwixt Perſien, the hil Tauri, China, and the Indian Sea, is (as all writers write) the beſt and nobleſt Countrey on Earth, or which produceth the beautifull and beſt fruit, as well thoſe which ſerve for Maſs ſuſtenance as pleaſure. It replenitheth the whole world with precious flowers and pearles, koſty ſpices, medicinal drugs and perfumes, in ſuch a manner that (if Paradys were no where to be had) this whole Countrey might be termed a terreftrial Paradys. Many Kingdoms and rich countreys are therein conteyned, as the Kingdom of the great Mogol, which is properly Indien, Cambaja, Oriza, Bengala, Aracan, Pegu, Malacca, Siam, Tipura, Gouxa, &c. Calicut, ſituated in Malabar, want not long ſince to be the chief-city of whole Indien, which at this time is called Goa: here have the deputy of Portugal, the Arch-Biſhop, the Kings Council and the Chancellours their reſidence, to command over all the Quarters of the Eaſt-parts appertaining to the King of Spayne. Among many ſtrange things and trees which grow in Indien, are the tree de Rais and the tree Tulle very wonderfull. The tree de Rais or root-tree groweth firſt from below as other trees doe, but ſpreading its branches, they grow full of frigs and apples, which bowing and growing downward to the earth, at laſt grow full there and take root, and in progres of time grow ſo thick as the firſt root, ſo that they are hardly to be diſcerned one from another: out of which againe others round about grow to an innumerable number, ſo that fiſh trees in time ſpread their felves in a round circle an Italian mile. Farre; and not only that the loweſt branches thruſt their twigs and rootes downward (which aſſure of aſa deal of hanging hem) but alſo the uppermoſt highſt, in which a Mann may once take a cloſe wood.

The Arbre triſte, which is ſo called, becauſe he doth not flouriſh by day but always by night, a frange thing to behold. As long as the Sun is not ſet, this tree appeareth as withered, and when the Sunne is ſet, there is no bloſſom to be ſeen or ſmell, but preſently an half hour after, it is as full of bloſſoms as may be, very faire to behold, and of an exceeding pleaſant ſmel, and continueth to the whole night: but as ſoon as the day and Sunne returneth, alſo the bloſſoms fall off, that there remaineth not one on the tree, and cover the Earth, and the leaves that themſelves fall, ſo that he ſeemeth to be withered and dead, this continueth till evening, then it beginneth to get bloſſoms alſo before, and continueth to the whole year.

PERſIA, very famous in reſpect of the 24th Monarchy, comprehendeth many Countreys and Provinces, is a very potent rich countrey, and is governed by the Sophi, who (though he be a Mahometan) warreth continually againſt the Turk for the religion of Mahomet, and that in reſpect of the ſeveral expoſitions of the Alcoran, out of Perſia are brought precious ſtones, Oriental pearls, the choſeſt flowers, Beſides much ſilk, work and very many ſpices.

The nobleſt and fayreſt Pearls which are found in the whole Eaſt, and which are called the right Oriental Pearls, are found in the Gulf of Perſia, betwixt Ormus and Balloara, in the Places of Barin and Caſtra, juſt after the places thereabout. They are filled by Divers, which are therein experienced, going ten, twelf, twenty and more fathoms under water, and growe in Oifters, which the Dippers (being naked) grable ſwiftly on the bottom, and with a ſmall bucker, which they have bound about their body bring them with them above water, being layd in the Sunne, they goe open of their owne accord, and therein are found the Pearls.

ZEYLAN is one of the beſt and fruitfulſt Ilands which are knowne at this day, the Earth is there always green, and the trees load ened with bloſſoms and fruit, producing the fayreſt Cinnamon, Lemmons, Citrons, and ſuch like fruit. The beſt Cinnamon groweth here with hole bones. This pleaſant fruit is the undermoſt or ſecond kind of the tree, is cut off in fourleake pieces, is of a ſweet ſavour, being layd in the Sunne and roiled up together, it becometh red, and in three years after the trees have they ride or bark again. Beſides many other creatu-

res there are multitude of Elephants, which are ſuppoſed to ſurpaſſe all Elephants of other Countreys in wit and nobility.

Wellward from Zeylan are ſituated the Ilands Maldiva, more (as is reported) then eleven thouſand in number, which are moſt inhabited, and ſome for they lawes not inhabited; here are not much other commodities then ſpices, which are Indian nuts, and ſele in ſuch abundance, that the inhabitants doe wholly maintaine themſelves with them, and reſerve almoſt whole Indien. The rind, or Indien, where of they make kabeles and all forties of ropes. They make their Ships of the wood of this tree, and ſeeve them together with koarides made of this aſſorenamed rind, without the uſe of an iron neede. The leaves of the tree they uſe for their ſails. In one word, the ſhip withall its apparences, their victual and alſo merchandise where with it is loadened is all of this onely date tree, which main- taineth all the inhabitants of theſe Ilands.

SUMATRA, which in former times (according to the Opinion of many) was wont to be called Taprobana, is divided under ſeveral Kings: of all theſe is he of theſe moſt potent. Here groweth (beſides ſeveral other ſpices) plenty of very good Pepper. Alſo there are mines of ſilveral metalls, whereof the inhabitants have good peeces of Ordinance. Here are found very big Elephants, which being named, are very fit for warre, they have they reſidence in the woods, by whole troups: here is alſo to be ſeen the creature Rhinoceros, the arch-enemy of the Elephant, and thought it be farre leſſe, yet notwith ſtanding it dare enter battle with it: it doth with its hoorns againe the rocks, and thereby endeavour to tear up the belly of the Elephant. Many judge it to be the right Unicorn. What foucer part of body this creature hath, but eſpecially the horne, is accounted very precious for the expelling of all venom.

JAVA is very fruitful of ſeveral ſpices and Indian fruits, eſpecially here groweth great plenty of pepper. Is divided among many Kings, of which the great Mataran, he of Banam, and he of Tuban are the mightieſt. They who dwell on Sea ſhore are Mahometans, in the Countrey they are heathens. On Java the Hollanders have buyt the city and ſtrong fort Batavia, where formerly Jacatra hath bin, is the chiefſt Colome and reſidence of the Governour.

BANDA is a ſmall Iland, but very famous, for here Balone and ſome Ilands thereabout grow all the nutmecks and ſome ſpices, which are diſperſed in great plenty over all the world. The trees of nutmecks grow round ſomewhat like the pear-tree or perſick-tree, only that they are ſmaller. The nutmecks are covered with a threefold ſhell: the outmoſt is the green rinde of a ſcoreme; when theſe are ripe, they divide or ſeparate themſelves ſunder, and then there is to be ſeen a red or baſh, like a ſmall net, where with the fruit is compaſſed about, fayre red of colour, like unto ſcarlet, pleaſant of ſight, which we call Maco or the bloom of the nutmeck. When the fruit is ripe and groweth dry, the Maco breaketh forth, and becometh then an Orange-couler. The third rinde or ſhell is ſome what harder and woodieſh then the former; as the acco- ne-nurs, ſaie that it is blackiſh, and that being opened therein we ſhall finde the Nutmeck. Three times in the year there afford ripe fruits, to wit in Auguſt, in December, and the beſt and moſt in April. In Banda is to be ſeene a wonderfull bird, which they call a ſwan, which alſo ſome call a Swan, having black feathers, but no wings nor tong, above its head it hath a tharpes or ſhield, as a ſhell-crab, he doth protecd and defend himſelf with his thongh-crab, ſtriking behind him as a horſe. He devoureth all that is call before him, though it were apples as big as a fiſh, and that which is moſt to be admired, burning koles and great pieces of ſice. In the year 1596. have the Holland ſhips brought a fiſh bird alive at Amſterdam for an admirable rarity.

The Ilands of Molucces are ſituated under the Equinoctial line, and a little towards the North (though they be ſmall)

are not with-flaming famous over the whole world, in regard of the plenty of cloves which grow there in these places, and are very number, to wit, Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Machian and Bachian. The trees on which the cloves grow, are like the laurel-tree or bay-tree in bigness and fashion, only that the leaves are smaller, like unto the almond or willow-leaves, they have many twigs and plenty of flowers, which first are white, afterward green, and at the last red and somewhat hard, and do change in their fruit, which we call cloves. When these flowers are green they have the most pleasant smell above all flowers in the World. The flowers grow very close together in great quantity on the summit of the sprigs, as the berries of the Myrtle-tree. These Islands afford very little to the subsistence of man's life, here groweth no rice nor corn, there are also no cattle, but fewe buckgoats and hens. They bread they make of some trees and roots. Onely in these Islands are to be found the Paradys-birds, which in frange and beautiful feathers surpasseth all other birds in the World.

AFRICA, the third part of the old World, is divided from Europe through the Mediterranean, and from Asia through the red Sea. The chief Countreys of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Sarr, the Countrey of the Ethiopians, the Abissines, of Prissit Joins Countrey, and Monomotapa. The lands abounding in the fables of Canaan, are, the Coast Verde, S. Thomas, Madagascar, and Socotora. Out of Africa are brought in Europe, Gold, Yvorie, Eben-wood, Sugar, the Egyptian Balzemoir, Mumiia, Myrrh, Feathers, Aloe, Ginger, Dates, and some Wines from Madera, and the Islands of Canarie.

BARBARY, the best part of Africa, hath on the South the mountaynes of Atlas, on the West, the Atlantick, and on the North the Mediterranean Sea. It is divided into 4 Kingdomes, as Morocco, Fez, Tefelin, and Tunis: it is watered with many rivers, which flowing out of the hills Atlas, Powereth out her waters in the Mediterranean Sea. The Kingdom of Fez, which is fairest for the mightiest of Barbary, hath its name derived from the Mother-city Fez, a fayr and populous city, partly enviroed with Walls, and forthwith with mountaines and rocks. It is reported that in the same are 700 churches, whereof the Mother church comprehendeth a large round place, having 30 high and very spacious dories. Here grow ordinarily many Dates, Oranges, olives, figs, and such like fruit, but not much wine. The inhabitants are as white or yellow Moors, commonly an upright and good, but dum and uncivil people.

EGYPT hath bin many years hence a famous Countrey, for so admirable fruitfull, when the River Nile doth but keepe its ordinary course, and flows 12 cubites over the Land, that the Poet Lucan doth highly extoll it. The foresaid flood beginneth commonly to encrease in the beginning of June, and continueth 40 dayes, when it doth by little and little decrease, and is so some as any part of the Countrey runneth drie, they begin to cast their seed in the earth, not standing in need of rayne or any other humidity. The Egyptians have bin in former times very fruitful and witty, great Astronomers, and Physicians, but exceeding superstitious.

The Pyramids, which are reckoned among the seven wonders of the world, were formerly erected in this place by their Kings, either for vayne glory and ostentation of their great power and wealth, or to keep the people in action that they might not betake them selves to idleness.

ETHIOPIA, or **ABISSINEN**, hath northward Lybien and Egypt; towards the West the River Niger, and the Kingdom of Congo; towards the South the Maensbergen, and towards the East the Kingdoms of Melinde, Magadoxo and the red Sea, and though here grow but little corn, notwithstanding it beareth much fruit, unknowne to us, fit for maintenance of Mans life. The inhabitants are Christians: have one King, who by us is called

Prissit John, but by them Accuge and Negus, that is Emperour and King: He writes that he is of the house of David: Elephants, besides a great number of horses and Camels, which are one Patriarch, whom they call Abuma, who is the head of the Clergie; have Cloisters for men and women, but the Monks as also the Priest be married, must maintain themselves with their own labour and husbandry. They mixe the gospel and the old Testament among one another: circumcise both male and female kind, and baptizethem with water and fire, towyn burning fowles to keepe on their face; and the baptism of water is yearly by them. They keep almsgifts, which continueth with them 30 dayes, with water and bread, and some of them with green herbs. They have besides these many other Ceremonies and superstitions too tedious to relate.

BILEDULGERID beareth that name from the palm or Date-tree, which groweth here in great quantity. The inhabitants are dull and borth, without any good lawes or manners. All they trade consists in dates and marmel-stone, which they exchange with the Outlanders for corne, which no where is sowed here.

Hitherto we have shortly run over the chief Countreys of the old world: now followeth the chief Countrey of America, which is the division of the whole Earth, we place for the second part, which ordinarily is placed for the 4th part of the world. This Countrey hath bin unknowne to the Ancients, and found in the year of our Lord 1497, by Americus Vesputius Florentine, after whose name it is called America; though this honour be not without reason attributed to Christopher Columbus of Genoe, who in the year 1492, first hath discovered. It may be almost divided into two Islands: fish it is only with a fish net annexed unto Panama and Nombre de Dios. The Northern part comprehendeth new Spain, Florida Virginia, the New Low-Countreys, New-France, New-England, Canada, and Terra Nova; on the North is yet unknowne, the Southern part conteyneth Guayana, Caffila del Oro, Peru, Chili, Brasilien, Paraguay, and other Provinces more.

NEW-SPAYNE conteyneth many Provinces and Nations of severall languages. The chief city of this new world is Mexico, a Queen of all the cities of the new world. Before the Spaniards came hither, the number of the houses were 70000, and was situated in the midst of a great or large lake or standing pool, almost as Venice: but Ferdinandus Cortez, who in the years 1519 and 1520, hath brought these Countreys under the command of the King of Spain, hath transported the city on the shore of the lake, and is at he presents a well-built city. The other principall cities next to Mexico, are, Compostella, (where the Bishop hath his see), and the Kings Council her residence. Colima or Purificatio, Guadalajara, Mechoacan, Sacatula, and Civitas Angelorum, are the city of Angels. The com modities, which are transported hence unto other parts of the world, are, gold, silver, pearls, balzemoir, conce nille or tearle-die, Sallipallia, the root Mechoacanna, brimstone and hides.

FLORIDA is pleasant and indifferent fruitful Countrey. Here growe Mulberries, cherries, chefnuts, grapes, Medlers, and prunes. Here are also harts, goats, beares, leopards, and many other creatures, also Peacocks, Partridges, Parrets, and manifold birds, which are yet unknown to us. In the Rivers are many and several Serpents, and many Crocodiles, which the inhabitants must continually feek to oppole. As for the manners of the inhabitants, they are for the most part rude and not chaste. They do not let their Children learn no art nor trade, neither reprove them for their faults. From robbing and to keep that which they have tobed as they owne, they make no conscience. Every one notwithstanding hath his owne way, and are very jealous, account no thing so precious as the curious colours of the feathers of birds. They doe beleve the immortality of soules, but are otherwise Idolaters.

PERU,

PERU, the most famous place of all Countreys in the world, hath on the North Caffila del Oro; on the East, the hills, on the South, Chili, and on the West, the great Southern Zea. The prime city is Lima, otherwise called Ciudad de los Reyes: there the Deputy hath his residence, also the Arch Bishop, having under him for Bishop-cities, Quito, Cusco, Guamaque, Guanuco, Popoan, Gajiquil, Clacapanas, Porto Viejo, Arequipa, Paria, Trujillo, Charchi, S. Miguel, and S. Francisco. This Countrey is temperate of ayre, very populous, and fruitful of precious stones, bezaor-stone, Sallipallia, and especially of gold and silver: for it is accounted for one of the richest in the world in regard of this acceptable and desirable metal; which is also easily to be conceived from the great treasures which have bin many years hence, and yet are, conveyed thence. That which the Historiours write of Peru is almost incredible. Atabaliba, King of Peru, when the Spaniards came first thither, and tooke him prisoner, offered for his redemption, to fill up the place, where he lay imprisoned, with gold, to as high as he standing on his toes, whereable to reach with his fingers; the place was 22 feet in length, and 17 in breadth; or if they rather wold have silver, he wold fill the place twice up to the top of the house. It appeareth also out of histories, that the Spaniards in their first coming thither did cover the hoofs of their horse with gold and silver, from Peru are transported in to Europe gold, silver, precious stones, bezaor-stone, Sallipallia, and more other things of an healing nature.

CHILI is also a large Countrey rich of gold, but as yet little knowne, much lesse conquered by the Spaniards, against which nation the inhabitants (for the defence of their libertie) continually warre, wherein also they carry themselves manly.

BRASIL is towards the East and North compassed about with the Sea; towards the West and North hath the large River of the Amazonas, and to the South de Rio de la plate. This is a very pleasant and fruitful Countrey, and of an healthy ayre. This Province is divided by the Portuguese into 9 governments, which they call Capitans, and other doe reckon 14, to wit S. Vincent, R. de Jenero, Porto, Seguro, Spirito Santo, Itheos, Bahia, Serrepe, Pernambuco, Tamaraca, Parayba, Rio Grande, Ciaza, Maranhation, and Para, though some of these surpass the bounds of Brasil. The inhabitants are called Margajates, Tabajates, Ovatecates, Tovoupambulcates, Mopions, and many more: most all of them cruel and bad People, and eaters of Manflesh. They goe clark naked, Men and Women: Adorne themselves with feathers, they bore in their lips and cheeks great holes, in which they place certain little stones or bones, which is of a terrible sight. They are strangers to all civil government and religion: they know neither honour heavenly nor earthly Gods: beleve notwithstanding the immortality

of the Soules, and that those who have taken prisoners, killed eaten many enemies, live with their Forefathers in delight and dancing: and on the contrary that the flow are carried away and tormented of the Aignans, that is, the devil, who doth plauge them. They warre always one against another, the one Nation against the other: their weapons are wooden spears or javelins, bows, and arrows. Their enemies whom on both sides they take prisoners, they make first as wine, and afterward kill them with many ceremonies, and being roasted on their wooden grid-irons, eateth them up. The Margajates are friends to the Portugals, though whole conversation they by degrees are estranged, and made subject to lawes and civil government besides Brasilly-wood, cotton, and other things more, doth Brasil afford, more than other Countreys, great quantity of sugar, which groweth in long reedes or canes, the use they break, and grinde them with mills, afterward feed or boyle them in keleses and in they draw the pleasant sweetnes out of it.

The principal Islands of the new world are Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and S. Juan de Porto Rico. Hispaniola is also called S. Domingo, after S. Dominicus, to whose honour they have built there a city, which is the head-city of all the rest; here the deputy of the King and the Bishop have their residence. It is a hilly, but above all other a pleasant and fruitful Countrey. Here growest great plenty of sugar, Caffia Fitula, Maltix, and great force of the best ginger. Here are also good mines of gold and silver, and from thence are brought abundance of hides.

CUBA is a long small Island, and also Mountainous, hath many gold-bearing Rivers. The Spaniards have built there towncies, S. Jago, where the Bishop dwelleth, and Havana, the Mart-towen and haven of the land, very strong, where the fleet sayling from the Westindia Spain doth ordinarily meet, and wayte for wind, and waite for so to sayle over.

Some went to call for a fifth part of the world Terra Australis or Magellanica, the countreys in the South of the Strait Magellanes, but in the shipping by the Hollanders to those parts, but some few years hence it known, that Tierra del Fuego, by Magellanes called, is nothing than a bapp of lands, and no firm land there about, which may beare the name of the 5th part of the world; I thinke it sufficient that I have touched it with these few words, except, twice will call Terra Australis, those Countreys in the South of Nova Guayna, whether the Hollanders most sayled in the year 1644, and in these our Maps are called Hollanda Nova and Nova Zeelandia. Northwithstanding first the Coastline burly discovered, and that we have no knowledge of the inward Countreys, we shall as yet let them rest under Asia, fit further discovery; and commend such a division to our Posterity, it wee by our life gaine no more knowledge.



THE ORDER

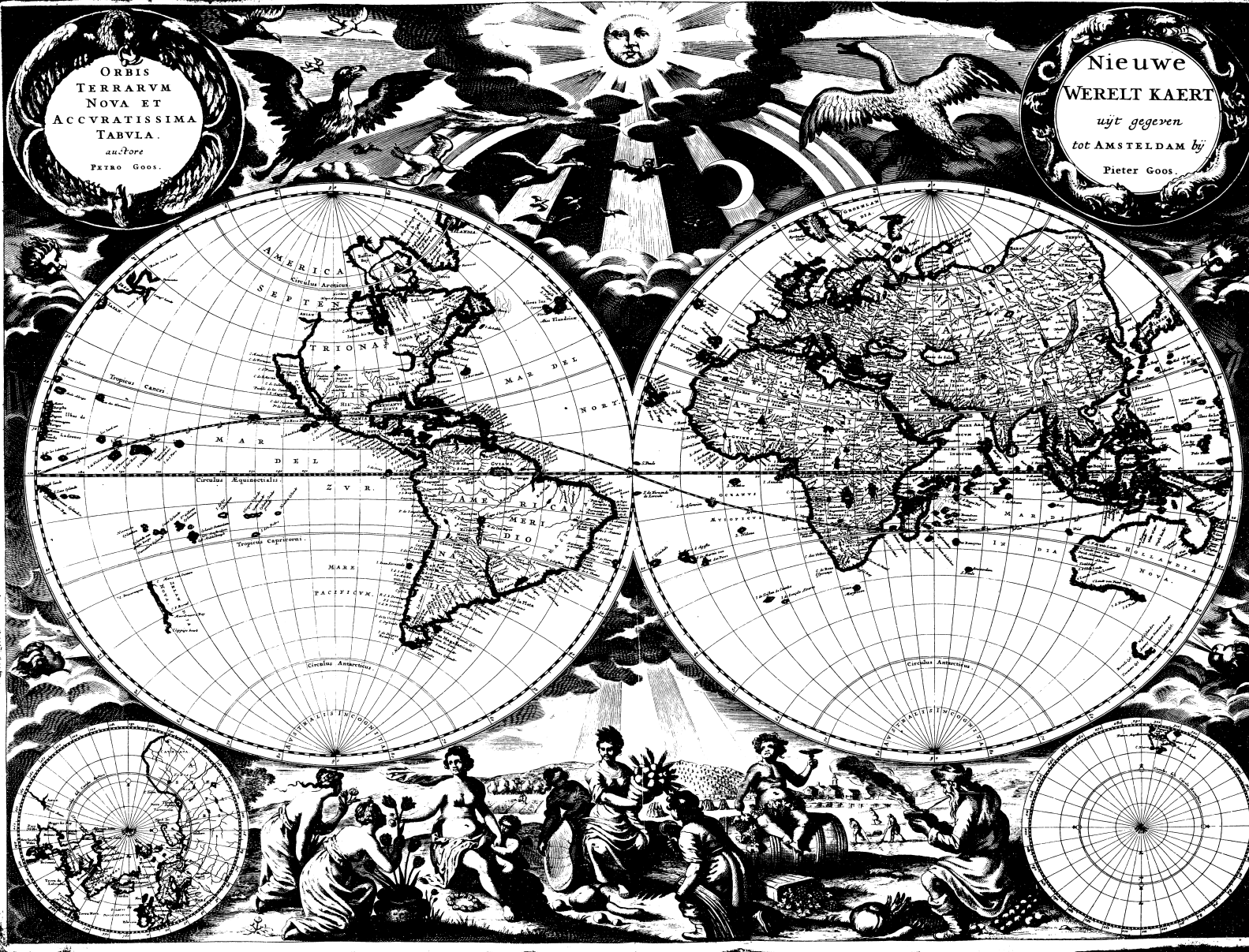
Observed in this

S E A - A T L A S.

BEfore the Atlas or globe, here is set downe the map of the whole World, whose knowne Sea coasts are described in order; the map of Urope preceeding, wee begin from hence, and passe on through the North Sea according to the maps, and first along the Coasts of Urope, and then along those of Africa, and Asia, until wee come againe to the Coasts of Urope in the North Sea where wee begun; and then put over in good order to Greenland, through the Straights Davis, and then back againe through hudson, to the Coasts of America beginning at the North-America, and along the whole South-America, passing through the Straights Magilanycum, into the South-Sea, where we end, hauing in the two globes of the World described all the knowne Sea-Coasts.

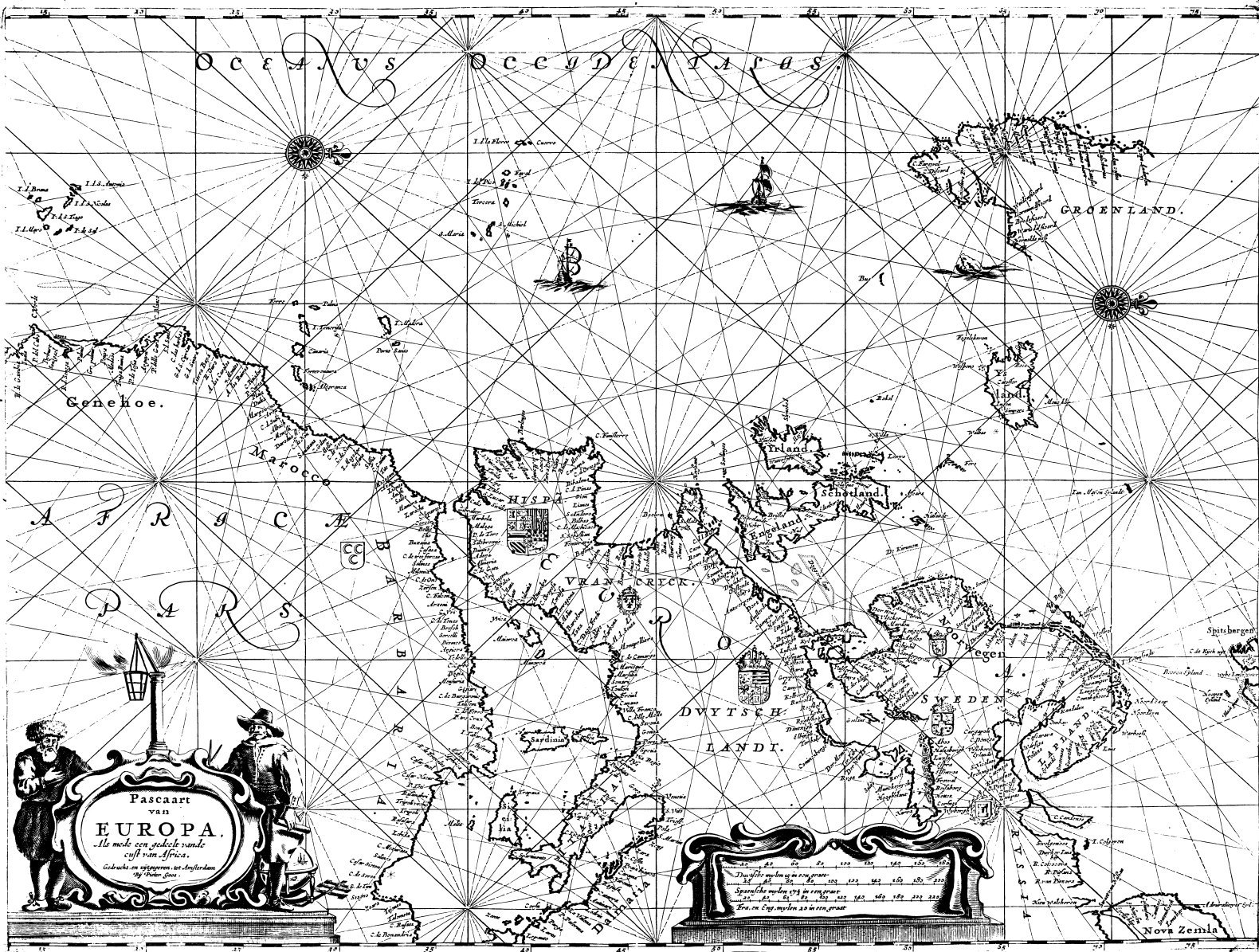
- 1 *A map of the whole World.*
- 2 *A map of Europe.*
- 3 *The North-Sea.*
- 4 *The East-Sea.*
- 5 *The South-Sea.*
- 6 *The North-Sea from the Texel unto the head.*
- 7 *The Sea Coasts of Holland from the Texel to the Maes.*
- 8 *The Channel of the Texel, the Maes, and Goeree.*
- 9 *The Sea-Coasts of Zealand, wherein is comprised the Channel of the Hoogstraet, the Veer, Ziericksee, Brouwerwercken, and Goeree.*
- 10 *The Coasts of Flanders from the Wieringen to the head.*
- 11 *The Sea-Coasts of England from the Forland to Blackney, wherein is also the River of London.*
- 12 *A map describing the Coasts of the Channel, all the coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and part of France.*
- 13 *The Channel at large, between England & France.*
- 14 *A map whereby to sail on the backside of Ireland, from Hildland & Fero, to Hovland.*
- 15 *A map for coming in at the Channel & How it appeareth coming from the west.*
- 16 *The in betwixt of France, Biscay, & Galicia between boyland & Cap de Finisferre.*
- 17 *A map of Spaine, describing the Coasts of Granada, Andalusie, Algarves, Portugal, Guallien, and Biscay, with a part of France, reaching from Hovland to the Straights of Gibraltar.*
- 18 *The west part of the Mediterranean Sea.*
- 19 *The East part of the Mediterranean Sea.*
- 20 *The Coast of Barbary from the Mediterranean Sea to Cabo verde.*
- 21 *The Coast of Barbary at large, from old Manore to Cabo Blanco & from thence to Cabo de Geor.*
- 22 *The Canary Islands at large.*
- 23 *A map of Guinea and the adjacent Coasts from Cabo verde, to Cabo de Bona Esperanca.*
- 24 *A map at large from Cabo Negro to Cabo de Bona Esperanca.*
- 25 *The westpart of the Eastindies from Cabo de Bona Esperanca to Cabo Commerijn.*
- 26 *The East part of the Eastindies from Cabo Commerijn to Japan.*
- 27 *The Northeast Coast of Asia, from Japan to Nova Zembla.*
- 28 *From Nova Zembla to the Coasts of Norway & the Island Spitzberge.*
- 29 *A map from Norway & Spitzberge to Greenland, & Ireland.*
- 30 *A map from Ireland to the Straight Davis.*
- 31 *The Northernmost Sea Coasts of America, from Greenland, through the Straights Davis & the Straights Hudson, unto terranous.*
- 32 *A map from terranous to new Neatherland on the one side, and on the other side to Brazil, and also to the salt streimish Islands and over against them on the other side the Caribbes Islands.*
- 33 *A map of new Neatherland & the Virgines, from Cabo Codor the States boock, to Cabo Canrick.*
- 34 *A map of the Westindies, the Firmland & the Islands.*
- 35 *A map of the Caribbes Islands at large.*
- 36 *A map of Brazil from Rio de Lasamafomes unto Rio de la plate.*
- 37 *A map from Rio de la plate, to Cabo de Floorn, and through the Straights Magelaine to the South (east) the B. Koguinbo.*
- 38 *A map of Chily, Peru, and Nova Hispaniola, from the B. de Koguinbo to Cabo de Corientes.*
- 39 *A map of Nova Granada and the Island California from the Cabo de Corientes to the Straights of Anjan.*
- 40 *A map of the South Sea, from California unto the Islands & Ladrones.*

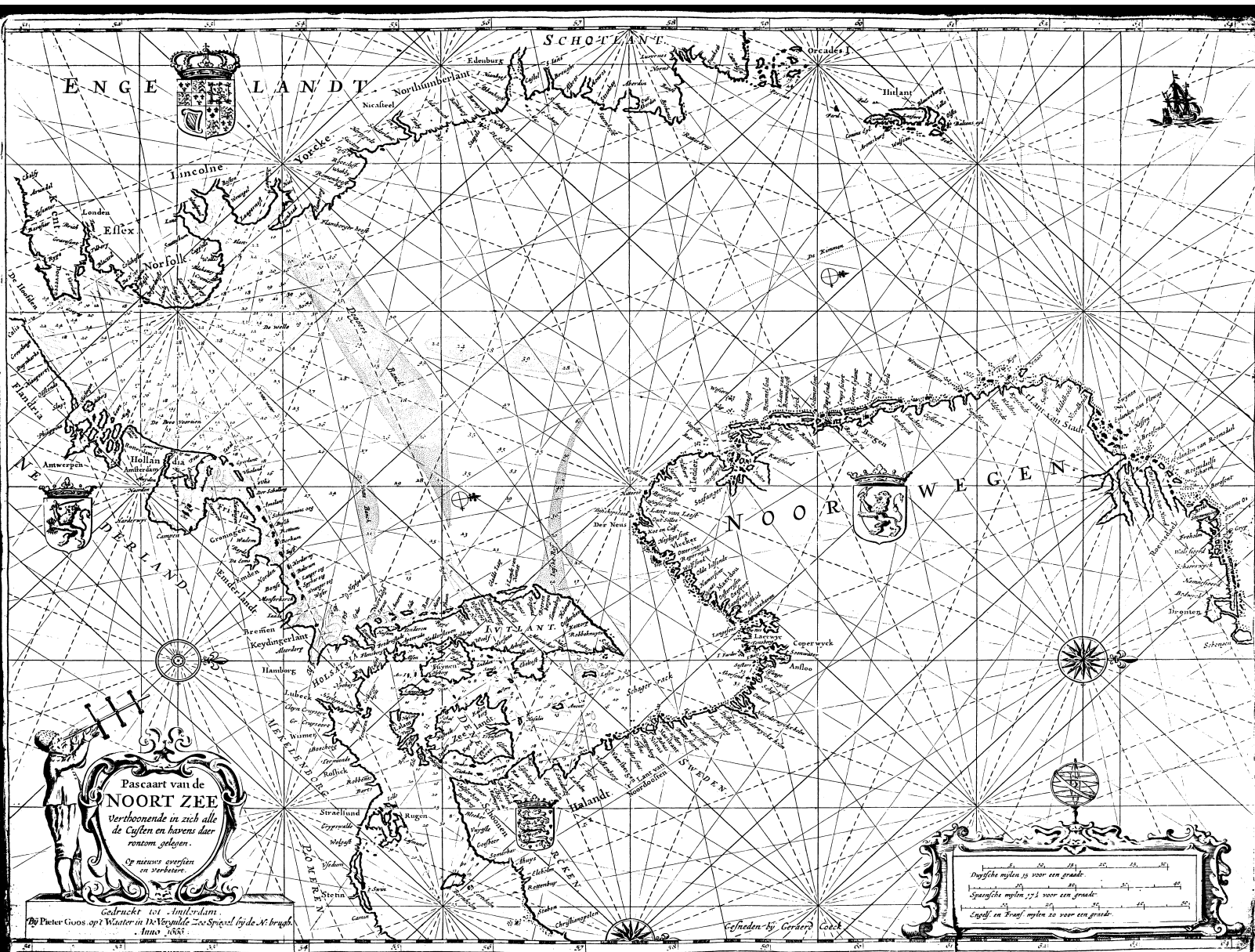
F I N I S.

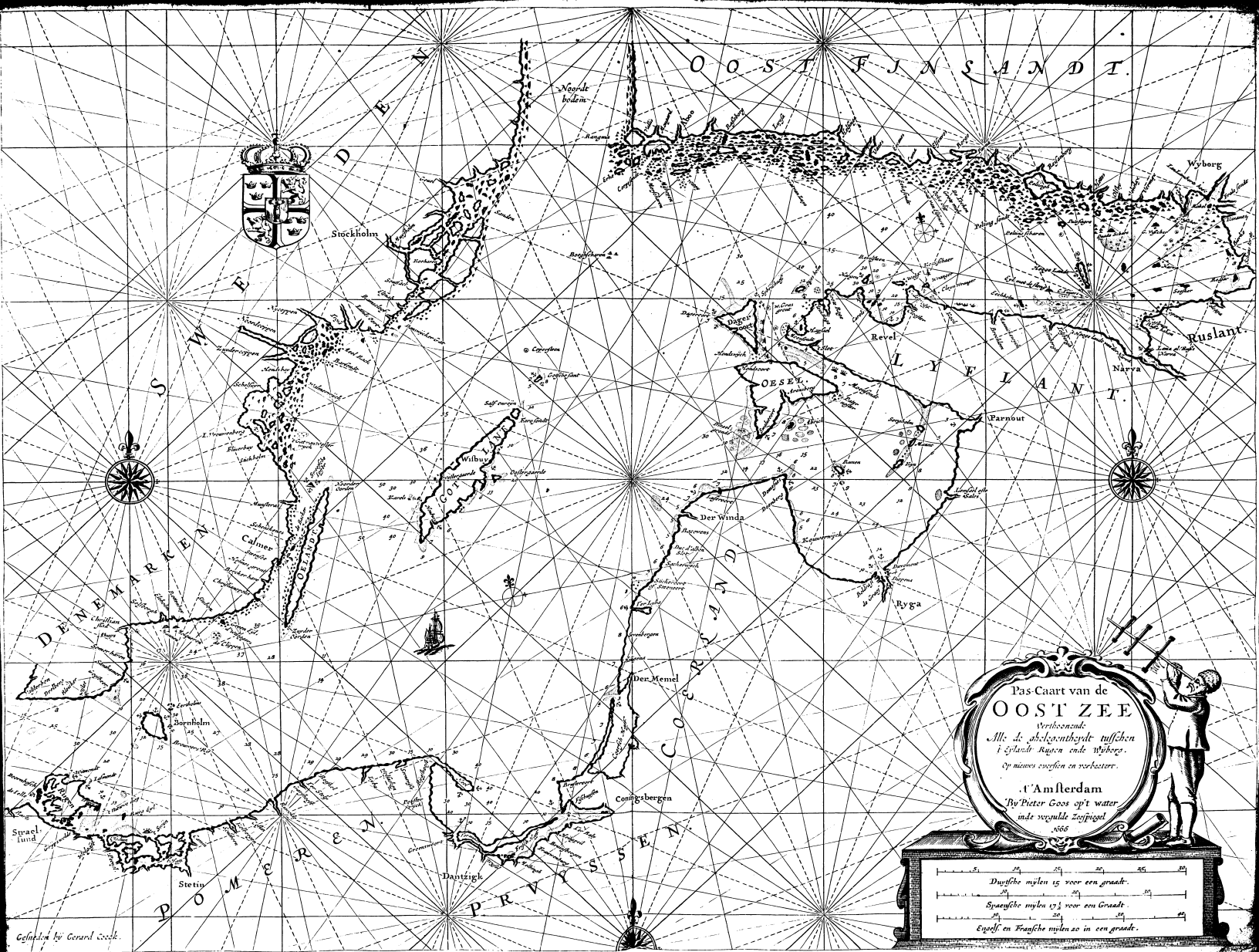


ORBIS
TERRARVM
NOVA ET
ACCVRATISSIMA
TABVLA.
auctore
PETRO GOOS.

Nieuwe
WERELT KAERT
uyt gegeven
tot AMSTELDAM by
Pieter Goos.







Somme namen en de
 linge omgave:
 1. De IJssel
 2. De Rijn
 3. De Maas
 4. De Schelde
 5. De Ems
 6. De Waddenzee
 7. De Oostzee
 8. De Noordzee
 9. De Zuyderzee
 10. De Engelen

Duytſche mylen 15 in een graad
 Spaenſche mylen 17½ in een graad
 Engeliſche en Franſche mylen 20 in een graad

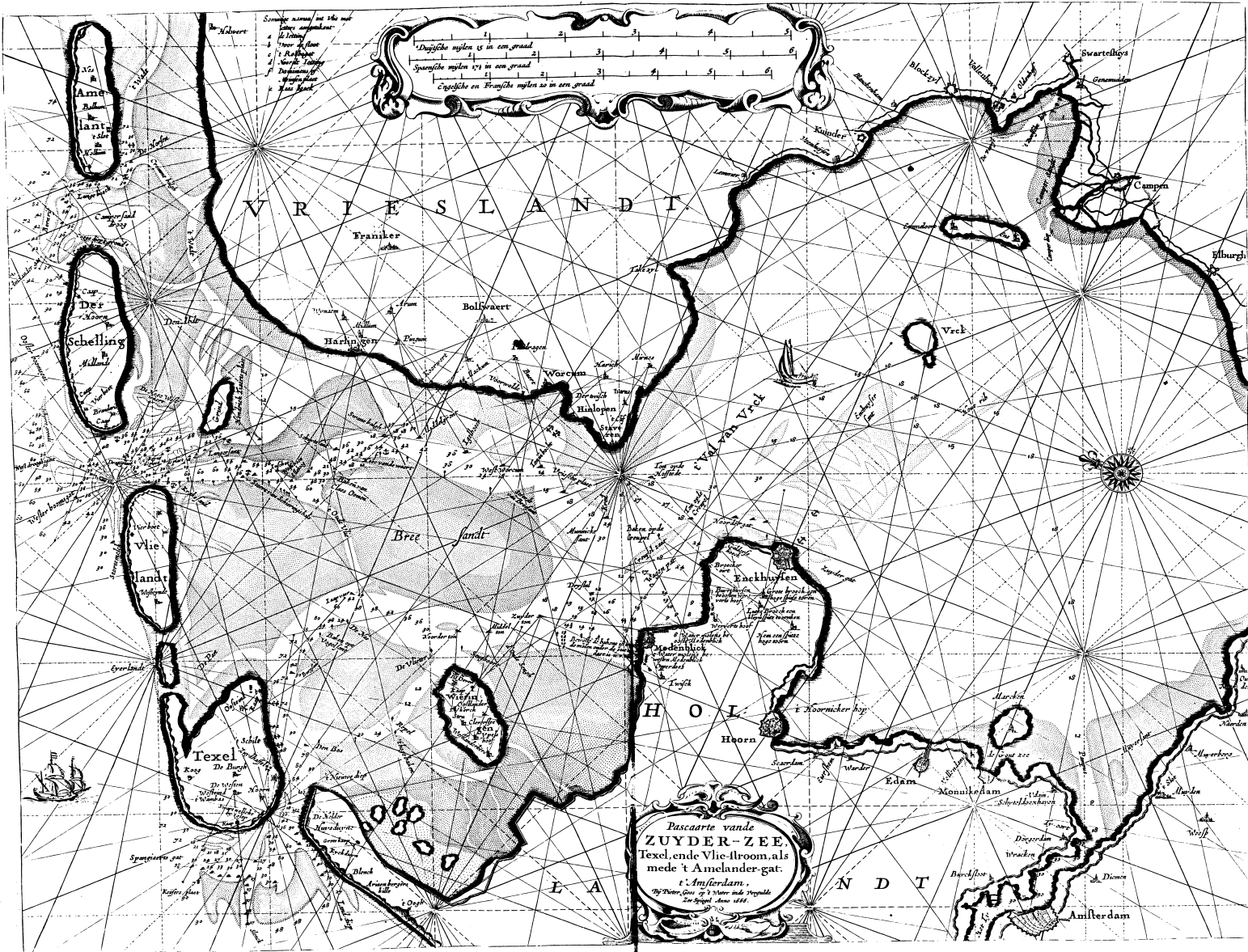
VRIESLANDT

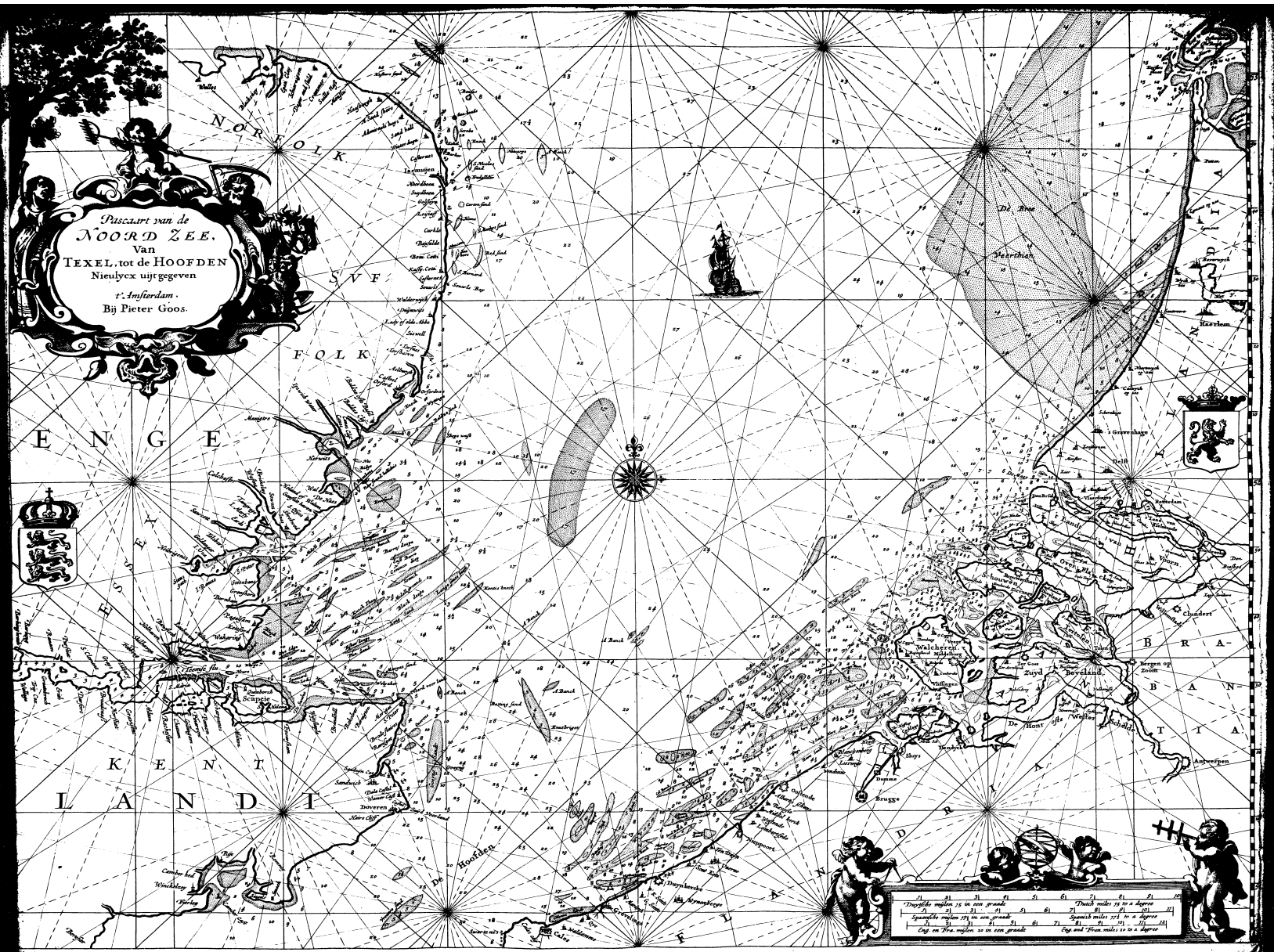
H O L

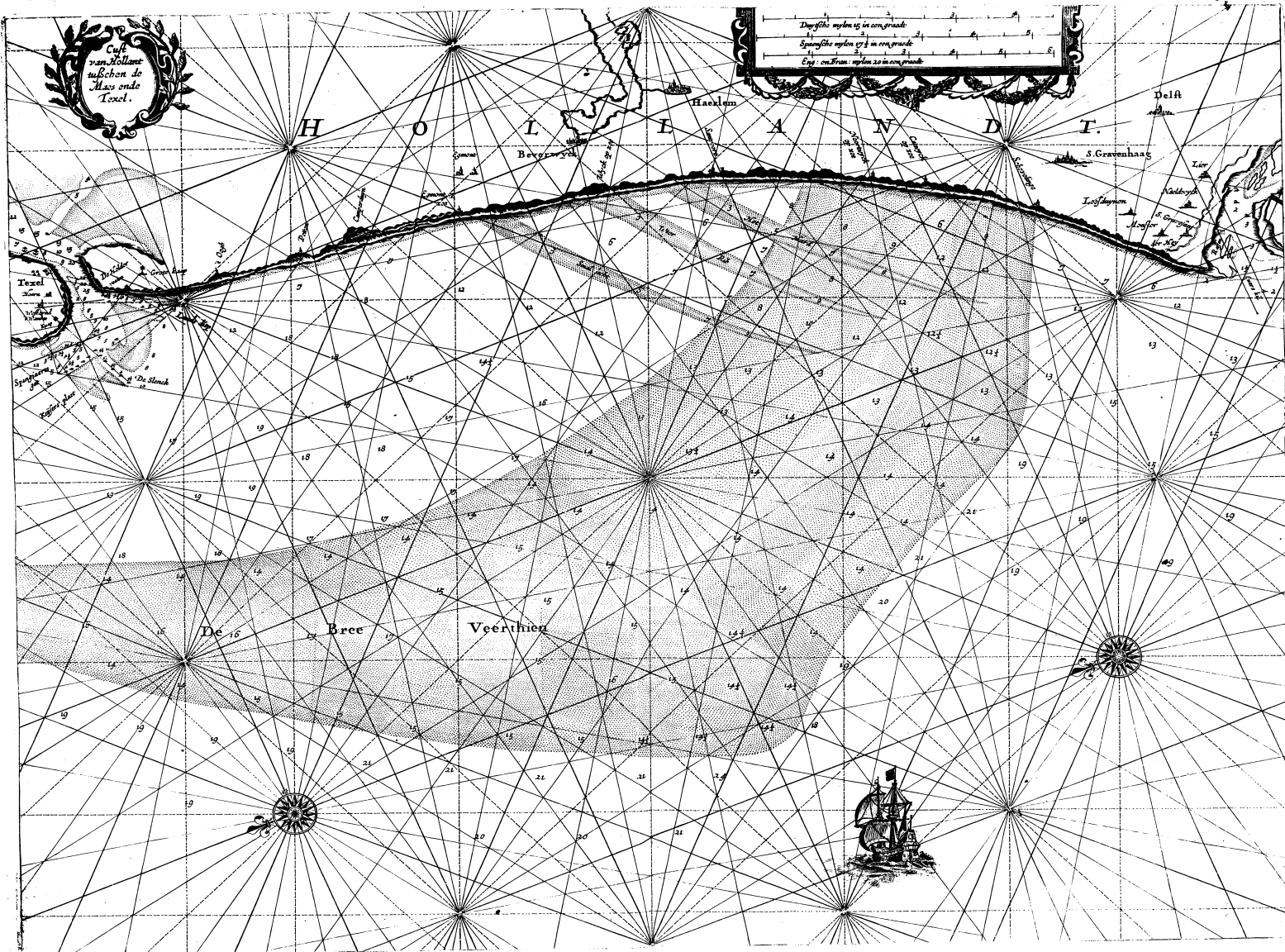
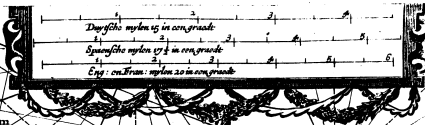
E A

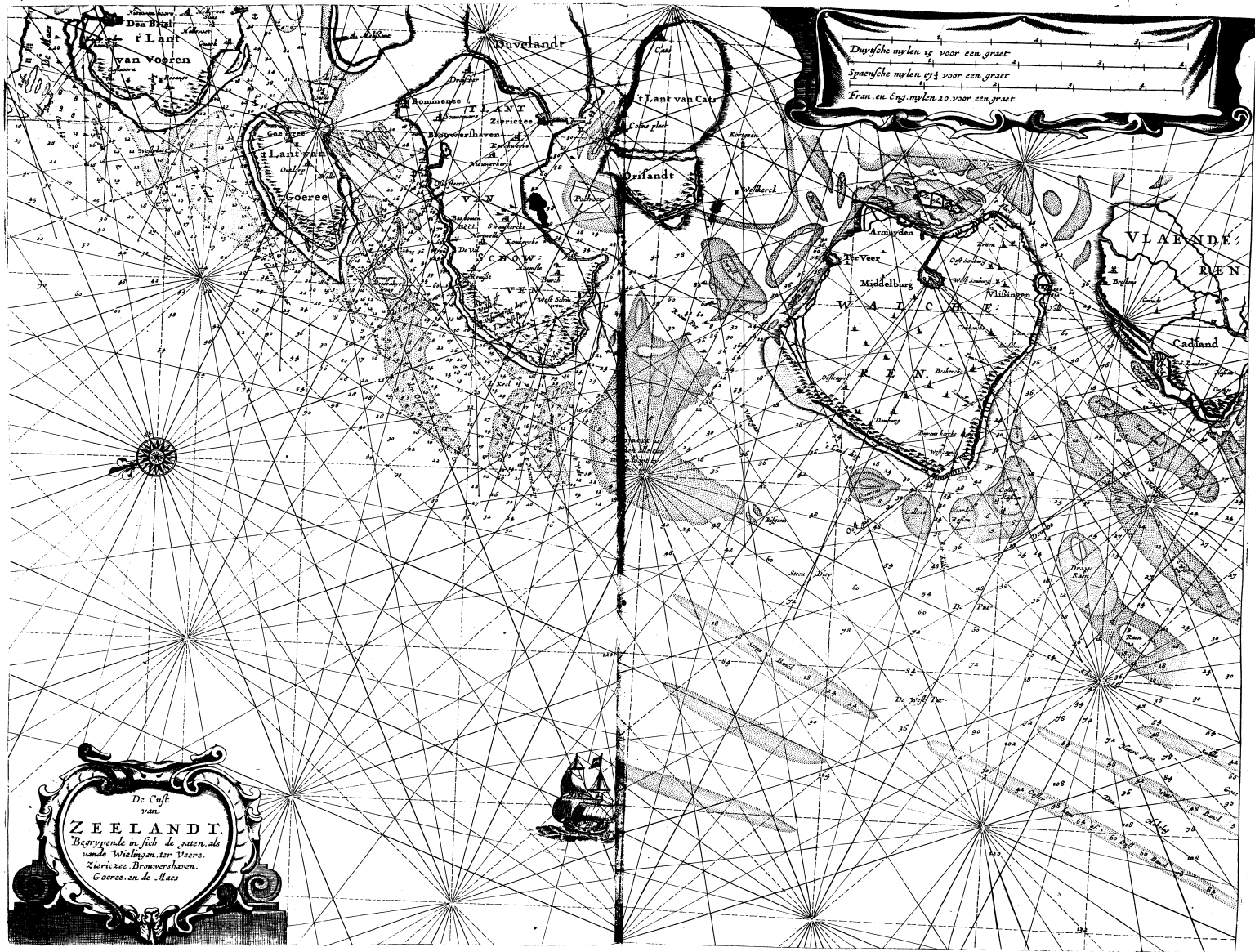
N D T

Pasſaarte vande
ZUYDER-ZEE
 Texel ende Vlie-flroom als
 mede t' Amelande-gat.
 t' Amſterdam.
 By Peter, Gouw, & v. Nieuw ende Verghale
 In 't Jaar 1744.



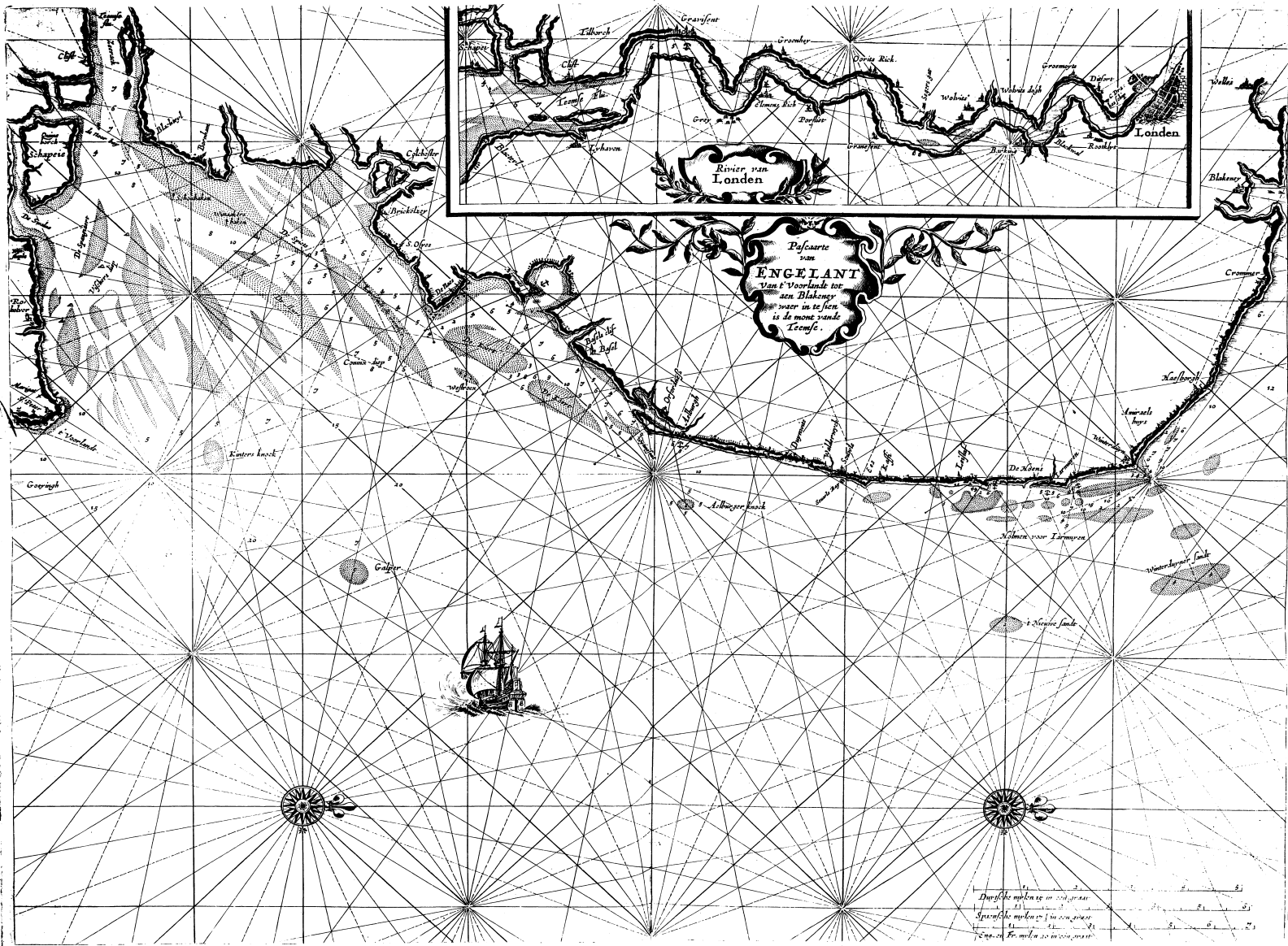






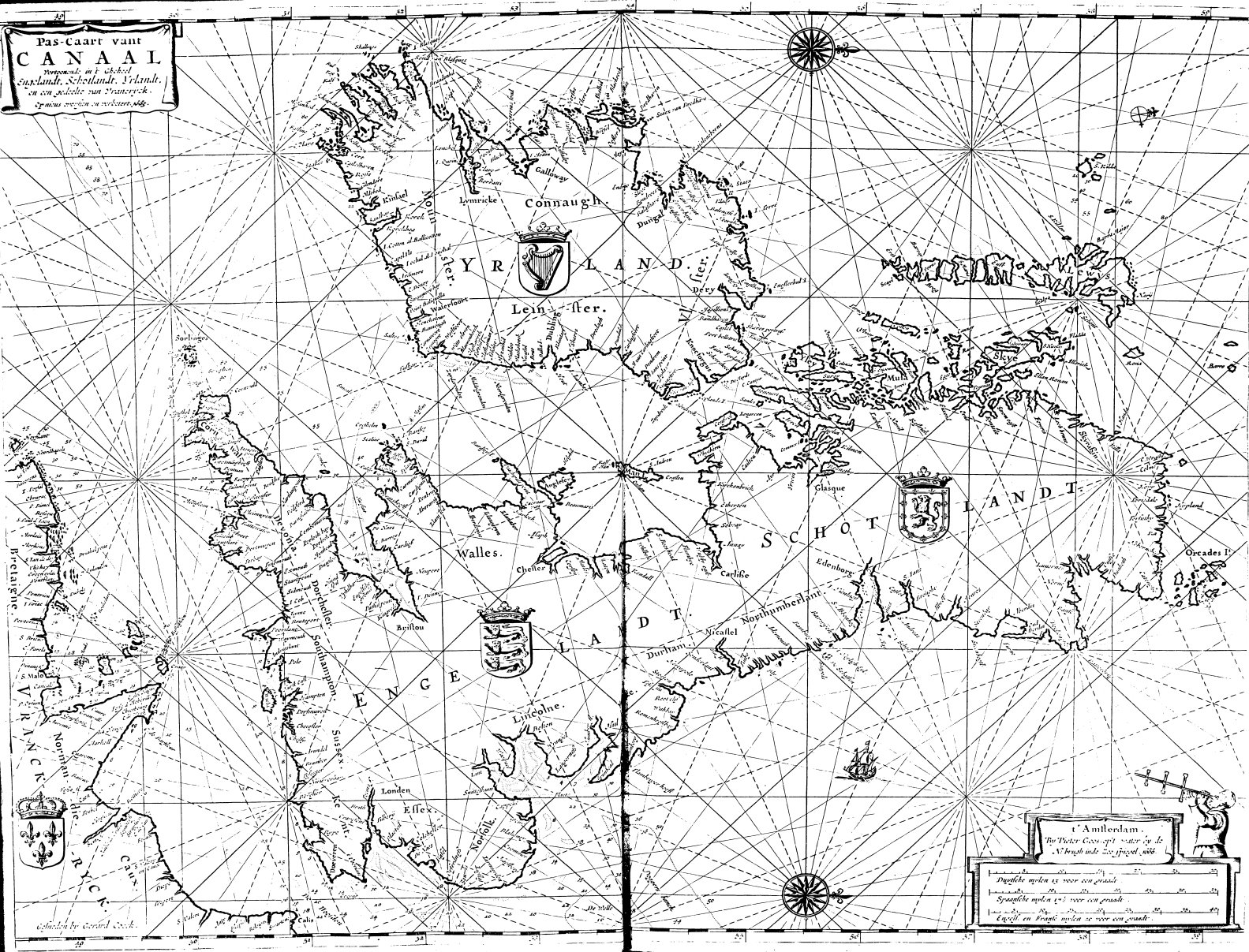
10.

11



Pas-Caart vant
CANAAL

Wegwaard; en f. School
Englands, Schotlande, Yrlande,
en een gedeelte van Franckerick.
Op nieuw overzien en verbeterd, 1685.



Amsterdam.

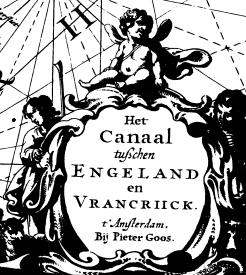
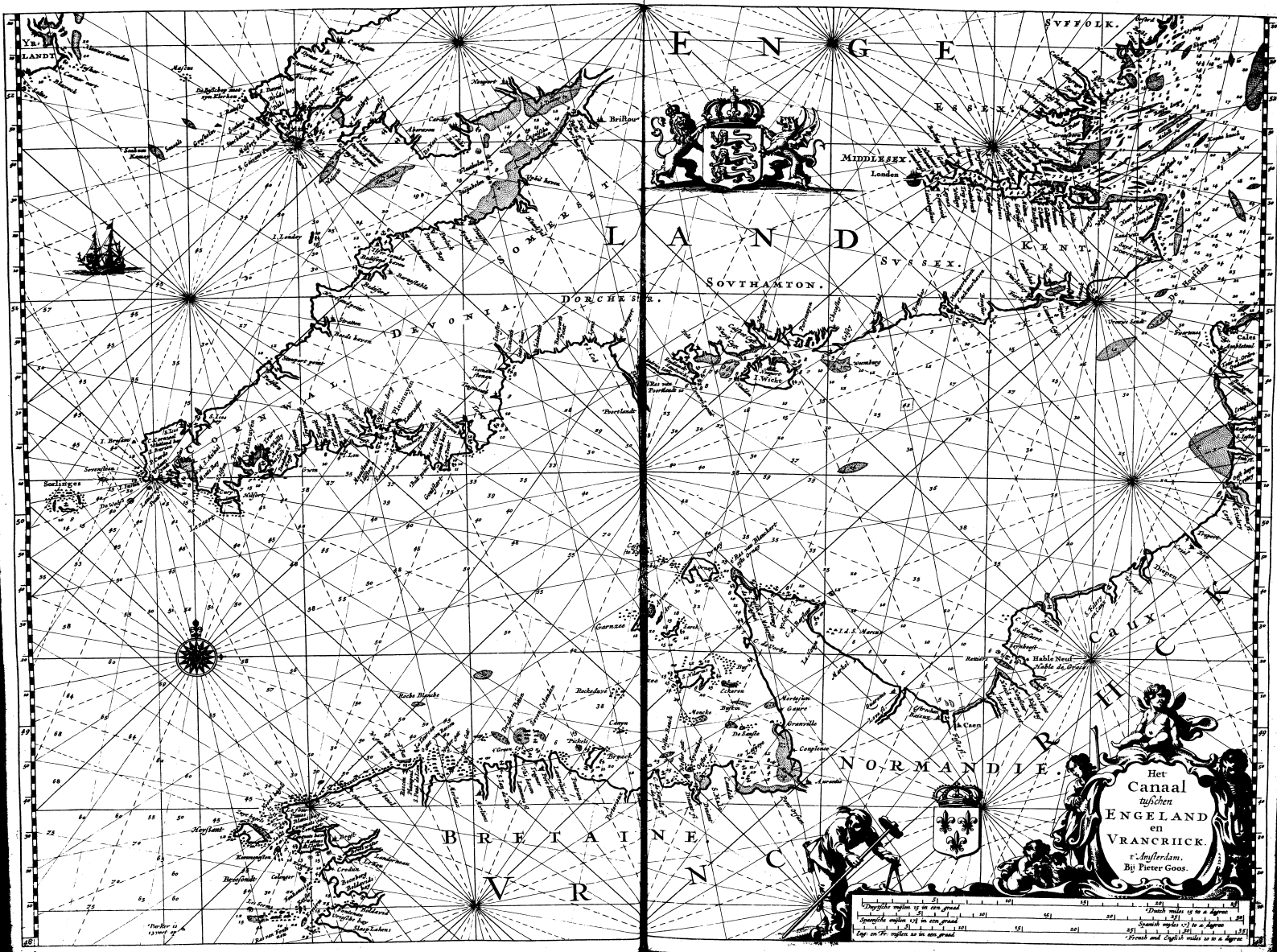
De Water Grootte water op de
Nieuwe maet 1685.

Duytche meilen 12 voor een graad.

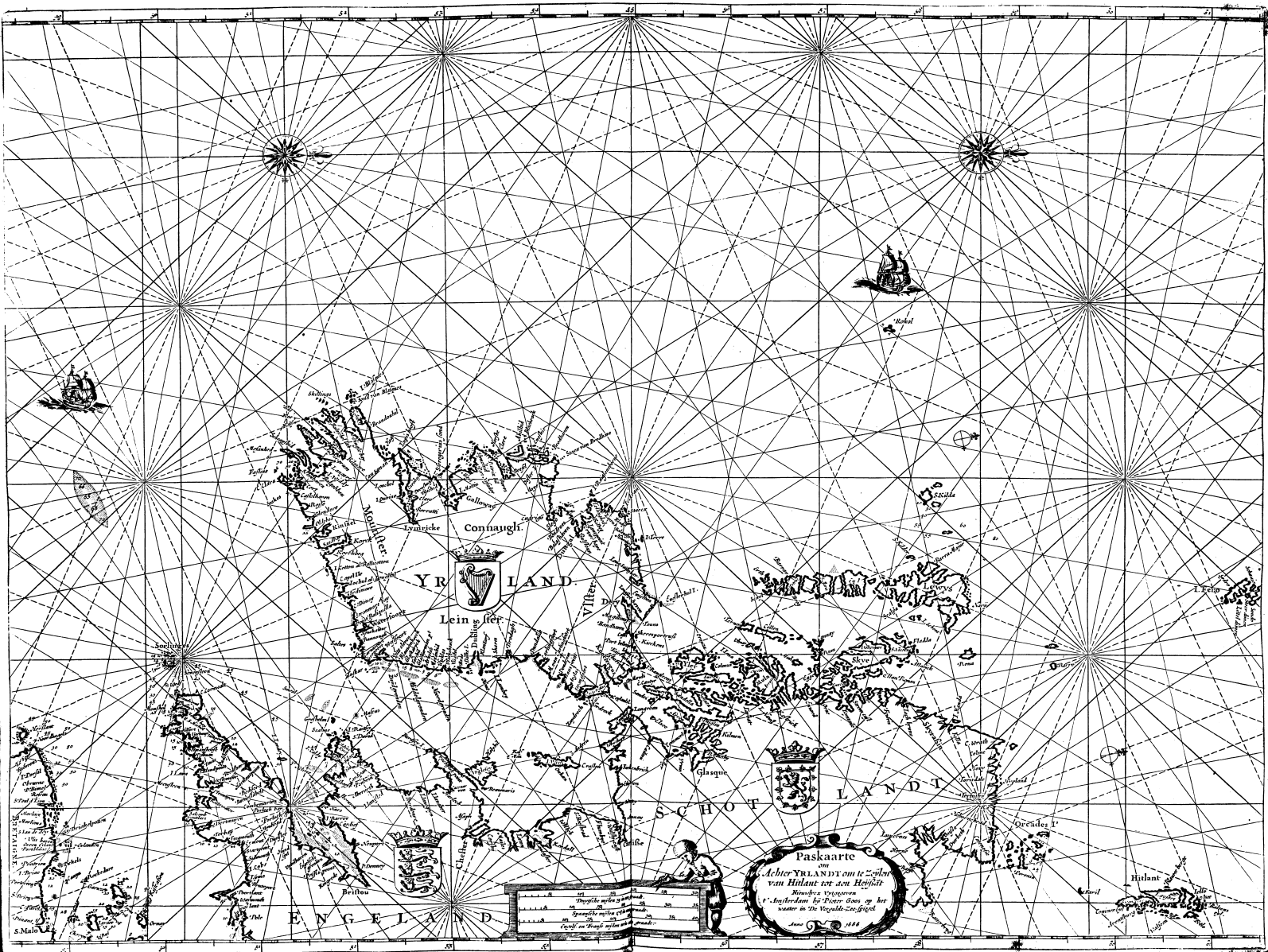
Spaanfche meilen 12 voor een graad.

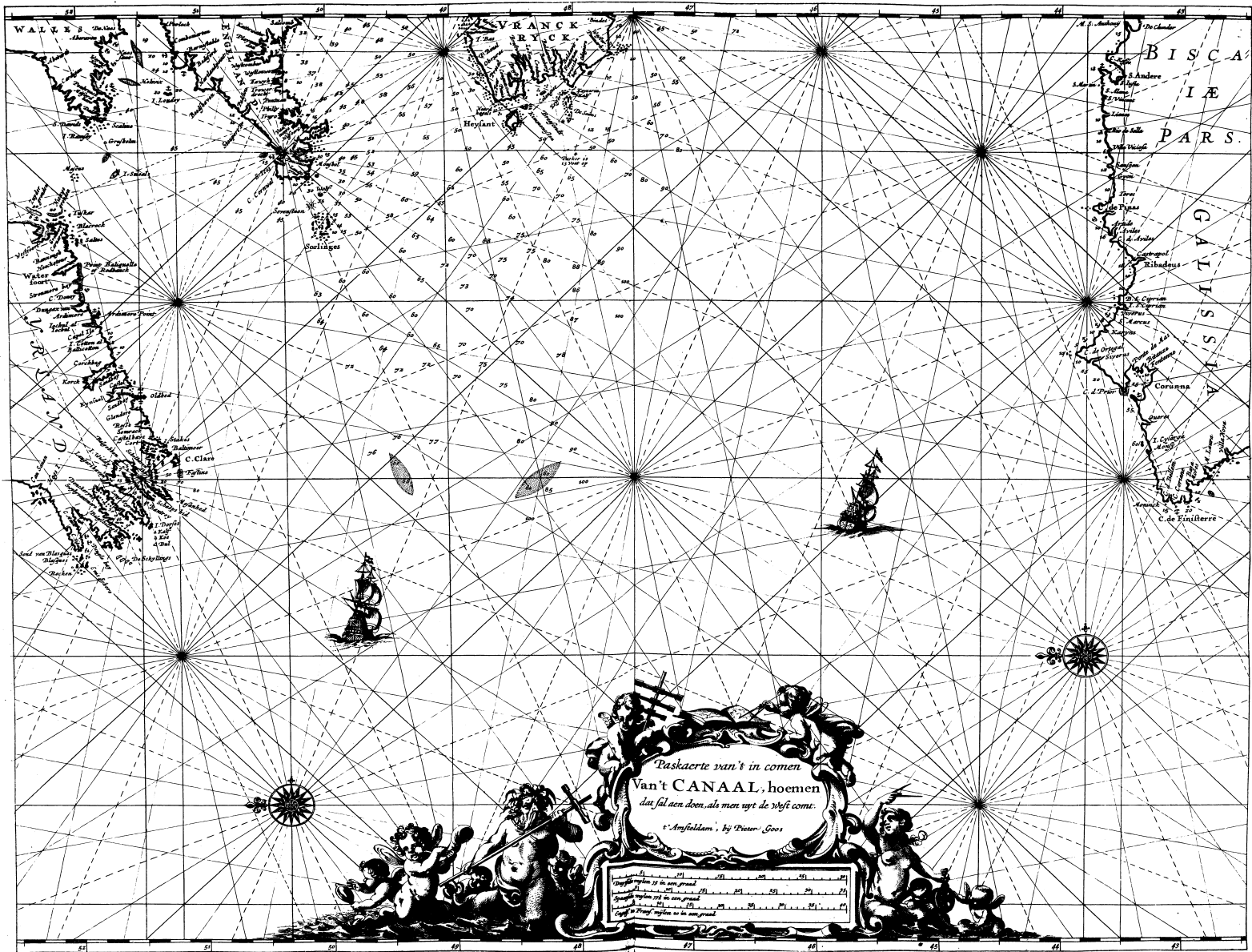
Engelfche en Franfche meilen 12 voor een graad.

13



Engelsche mijlen 12 in een graad
Franse mijlen 10 in een graad
Engelsche mijlen 12 in een graad
Franse mijlen 10 in een graad
Engelsche mijlen 12 in een graad
Franse mijlen 10 in een graad
Engelsche mijlen 12 in een graad
Franse mijlen 10 in een graad







Paskaarte
Vande BOCHT van
Vranckrijck Biscayen en
Galijsen
by Willem Blaeuw en C. de Witt

VRANCK

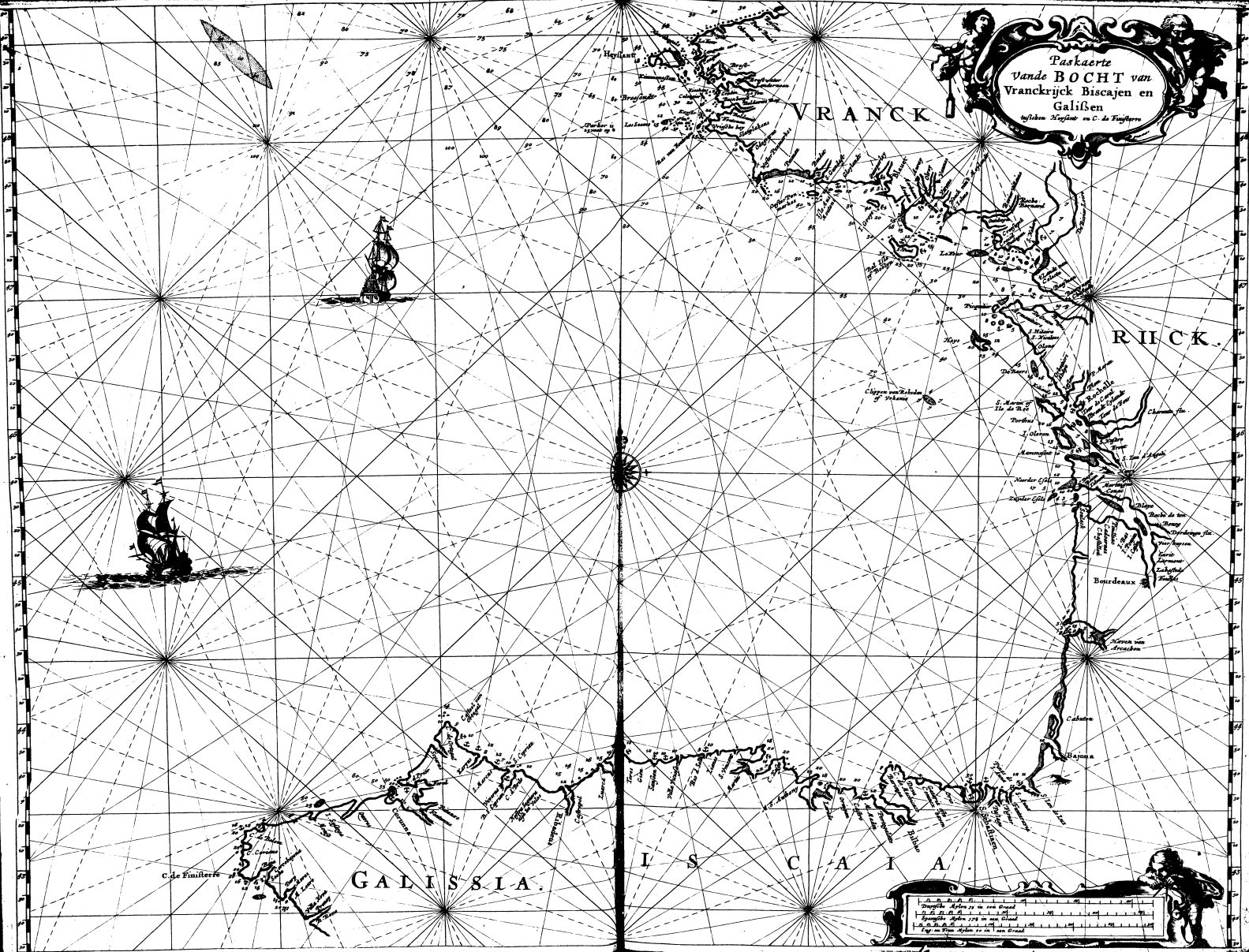
RIJCK.

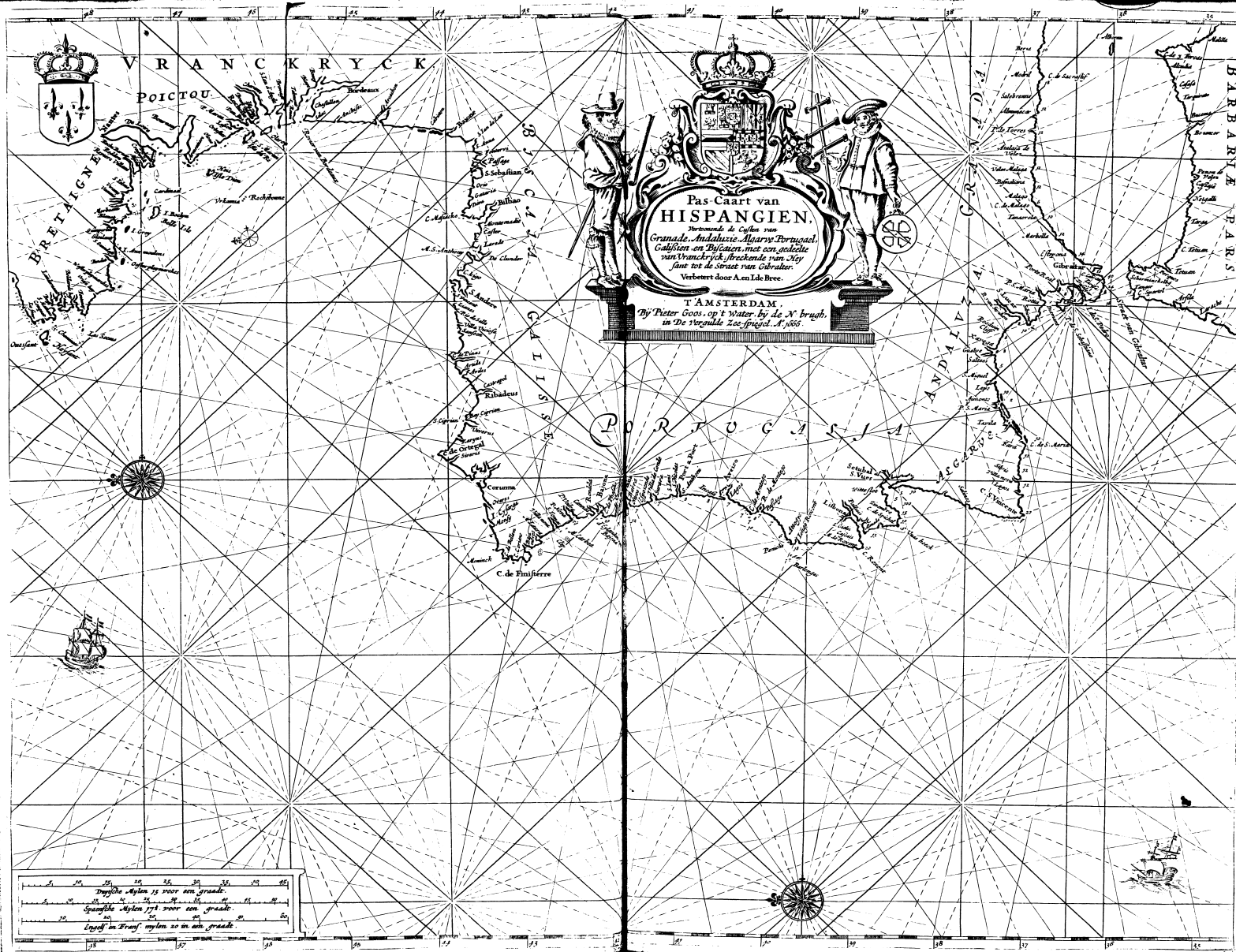
GALISSIA.

I S C A I A.



Dit is een Paskaarte van de Bucht van Vranckrijck Biscayen en Galijsen
Gedrukt in Amsterdam by Willem Blaeuw en C. de Witt
In de Jaare 1672





FRANCRIJCK

POICTOU

BRETAGNE



Pas-kaart van HISPANGIEN.

Verreijde de Caste van
Granada, Andaluzie, Alcariz, Portugal,
Galicien en Biscayen, met een gedeelte
van Frankrijk, strekkende van Rey
fust tot de rivier van Gibraltar.

Verbeet door A. en L. de Bree.

T. AMSTERDAM.

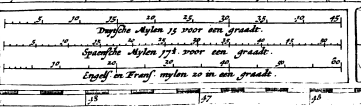
Bij Pieter Goos, op t Water, by de N. brug,
in De vergulde Zee-spiegel. A. 1688.

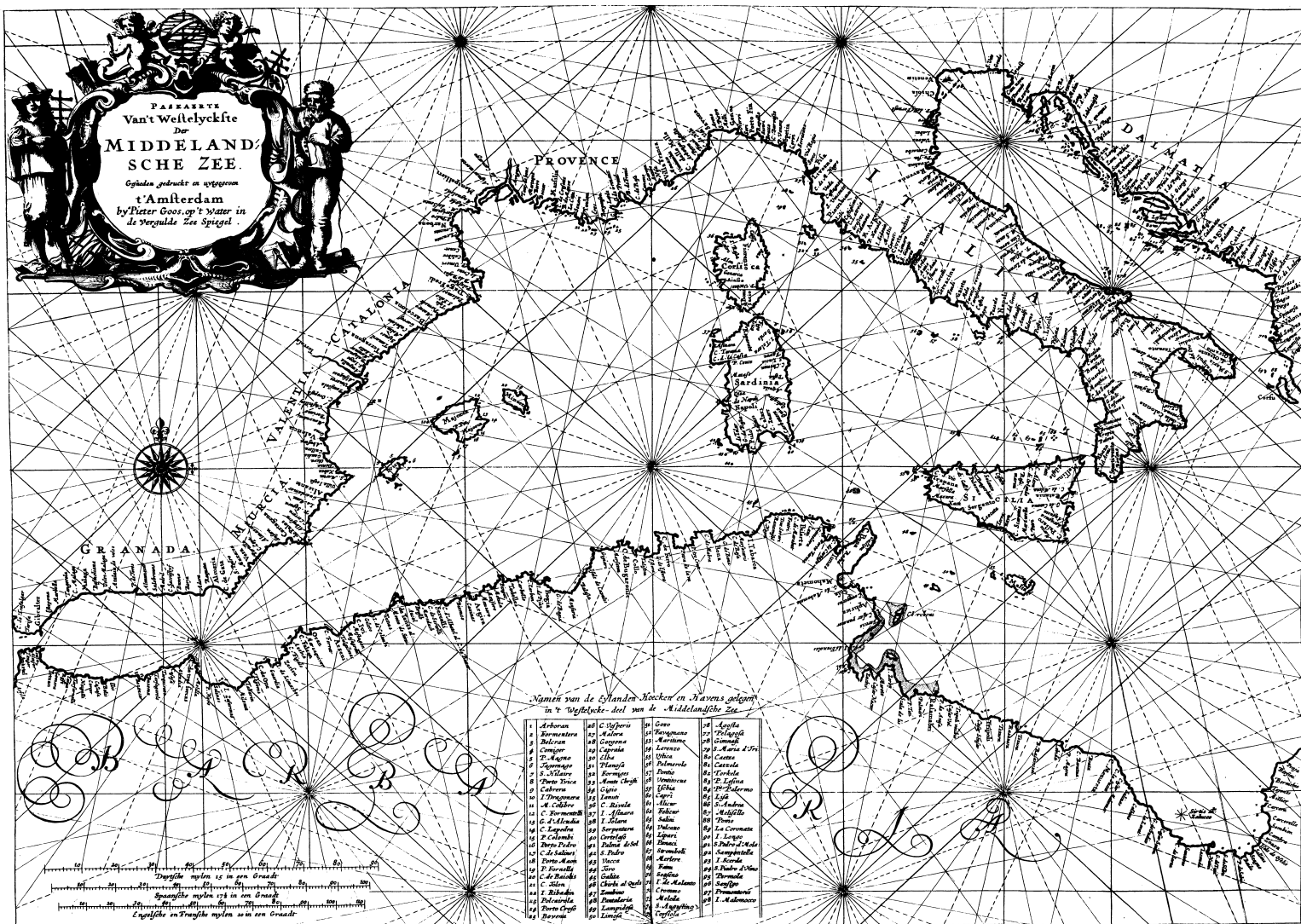
CALISIA

PORTUGALIA

ANDALUSIA

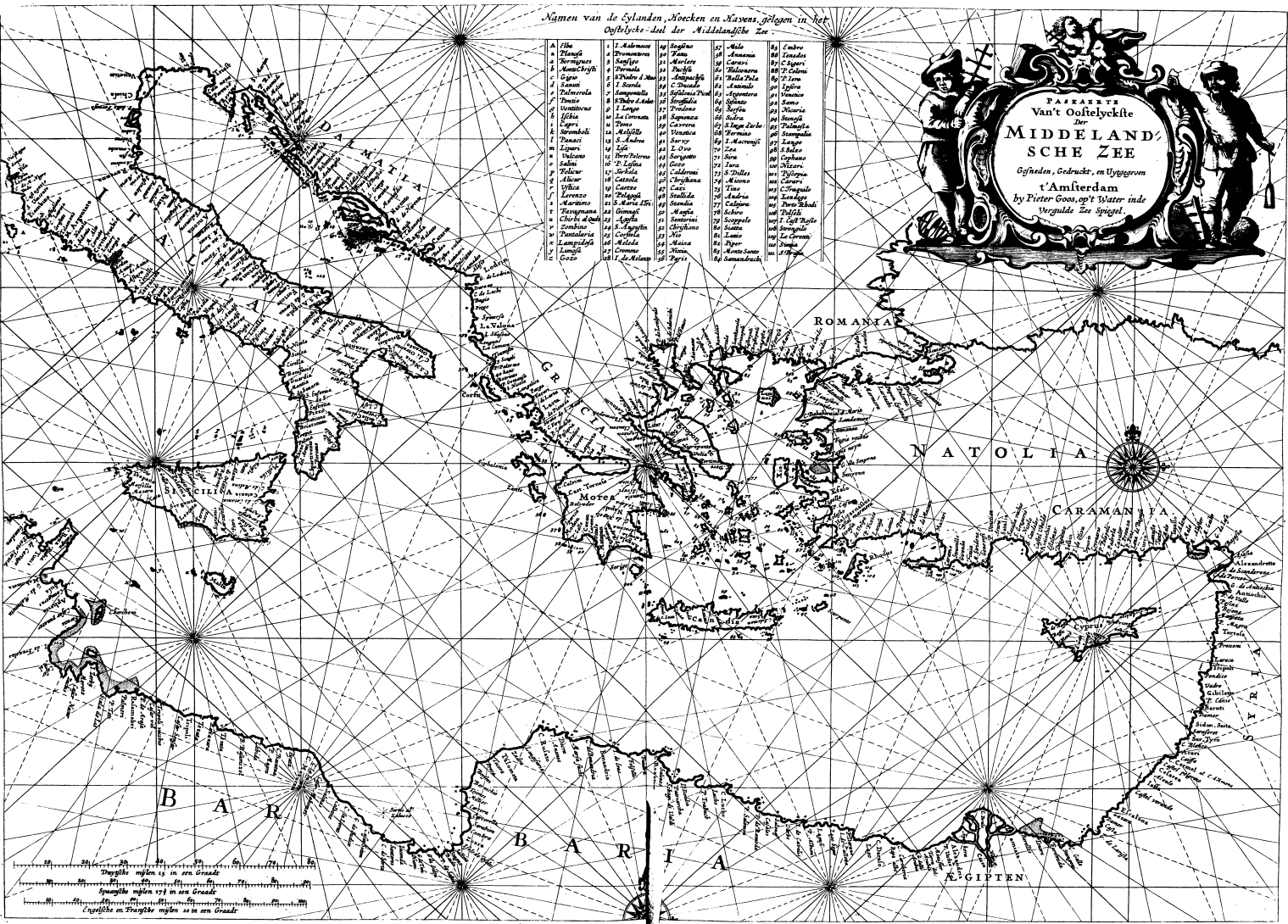
BARRARIA

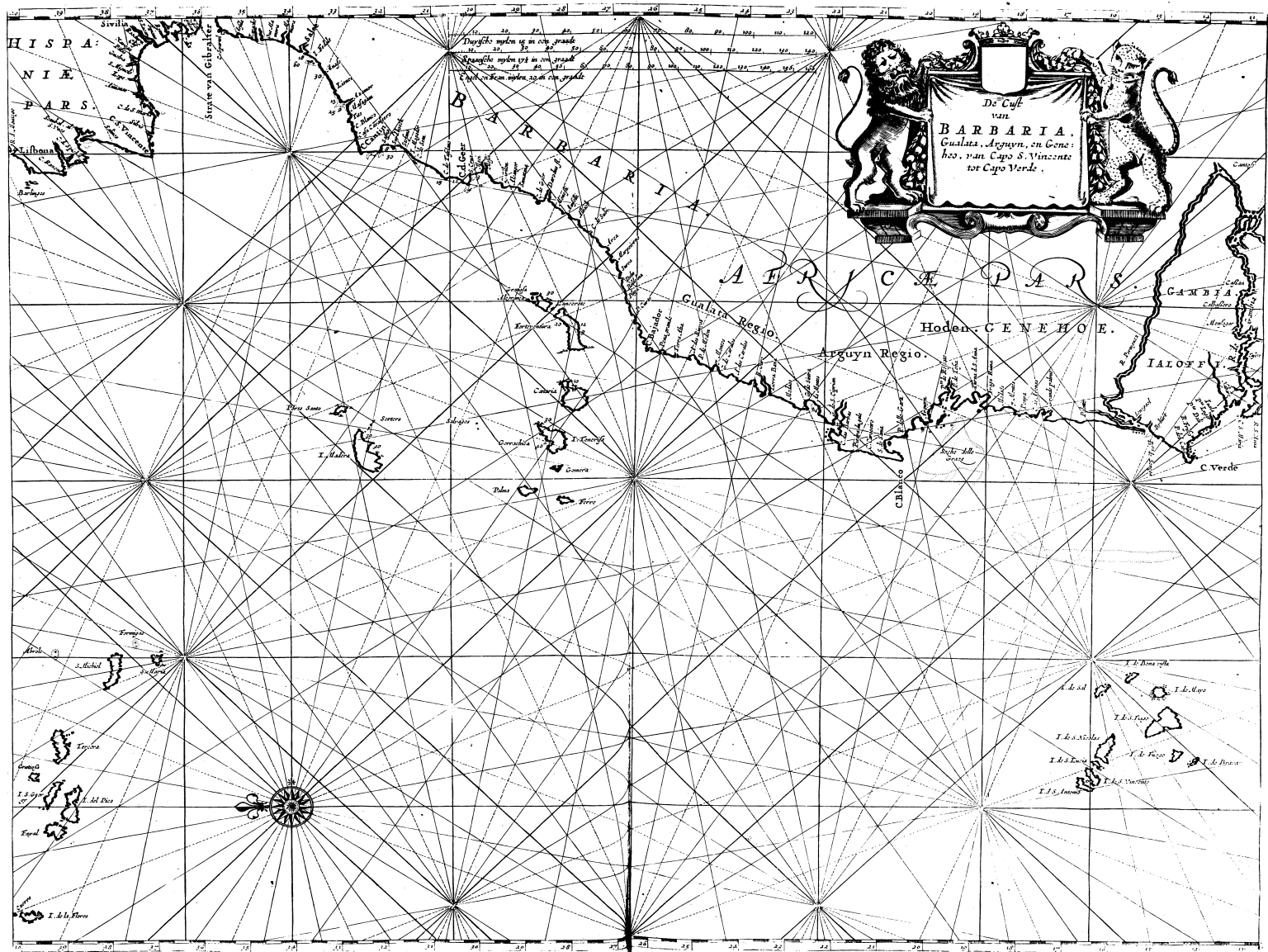




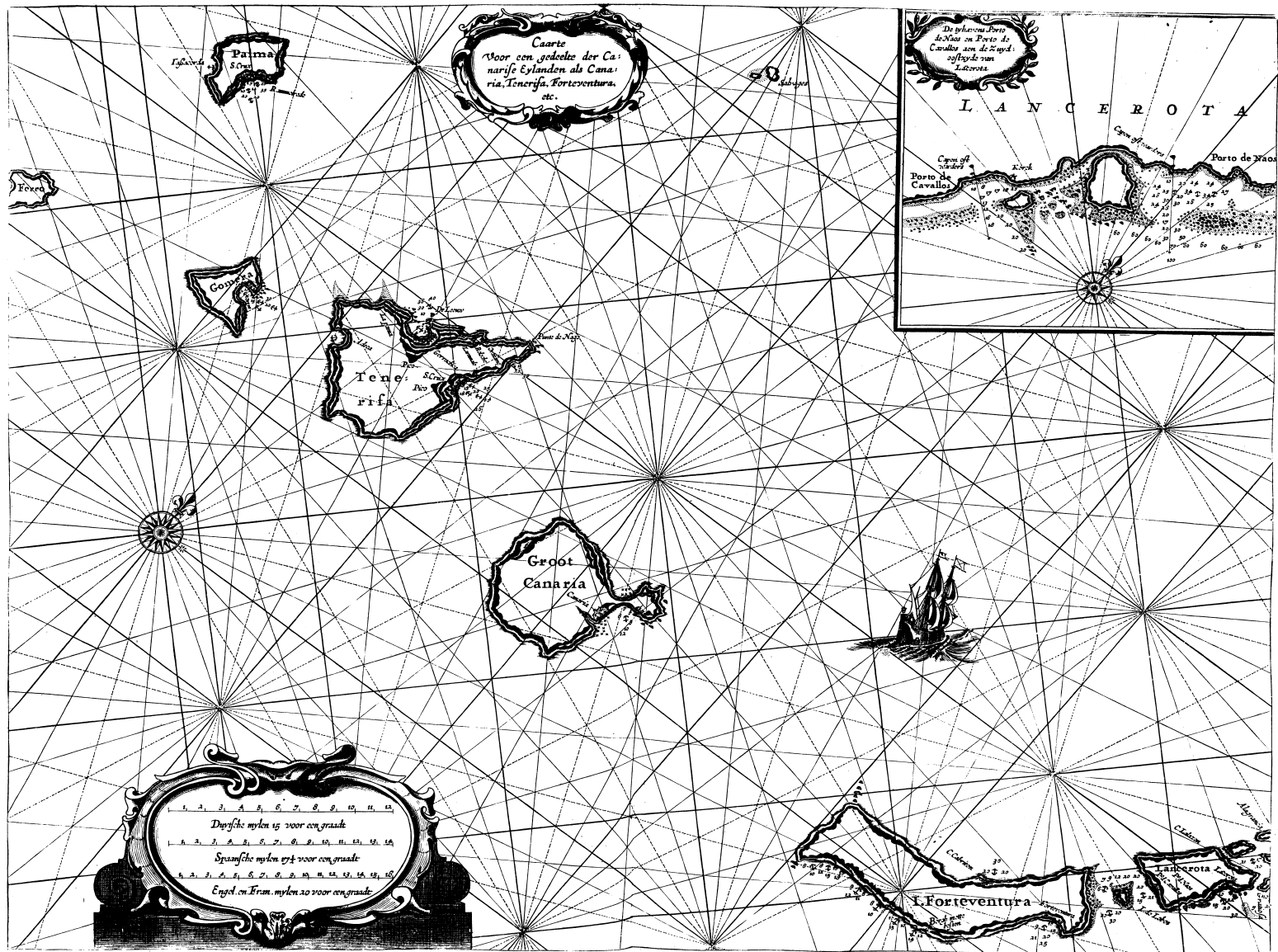
Namen van de Eylanden, Noecken en Kustens, gelegen in het
Oostelycke deel der Middellandsche Zee.

A	Alba	1	Albania	15	Algerie	15	Algerie
B	Bahia	2	Bahia	16	Algerie	16	Algerie
C	Candia	3	Candia	17	Algerie	17	Algerie
D	Dalmatia	4	Dalmatia	18	Algerie	18	Algerie
E	Euboea	5	Euboea	19	Algerie	19	Algerie
F	Florence	6	Florence	20	Algerie	20	Algerie
G	Genoa	7	Genoa	21	Algerie	21	Algerie
H	Hellas	8	Hellas	22	Algerie	22	Algerie
I	Iberia	9	Iberia	23	Algerie	23	Algerie
J	Jaffa	10	Jaffa	24	Algerie	24	Algerie
K	Kandia	11	Kandia	25	Algerie	25	Algerie
L	Lepanto	12	Lepanto	26	Algerie	26	Algerie
M	Malta	13	Malta	27	Algerie	27	Algerie
N	Naxos	14	Naxos	28	Algerie	28	Algerie
O	Ottoman	15	Ottoman	29	Algerie	29	Algerie
P	Paphos	16	Paphos	30	Algerie	30	Algerie
Q	Quana	17	Quana	31	Algerie	31	Algerie
R	Rhodus	18	Rhodus	32	Algerie	32	Algerie
S	Samos	19	Samos	33	Algerie	33	Algerie
T	Tenara	20	Tenara	34	Algerie	34	Algerie
U	Ustica	21	Ustica	35	Algerie	35	Algerie
V	Vallona	22	Vallona	36	Algerie	36	Algerie
W	Wardania	23	Wardania	37	Algerie	37	Algerie
X	Xanthi	24	Xanthi	38	Algerie	38	Algerie
Y	Ypsos	25	Ypsos	39	Algerie	39	Algerie
Z	Zakynthos	26	Zakynthos	40	Algerie	40	Algerie

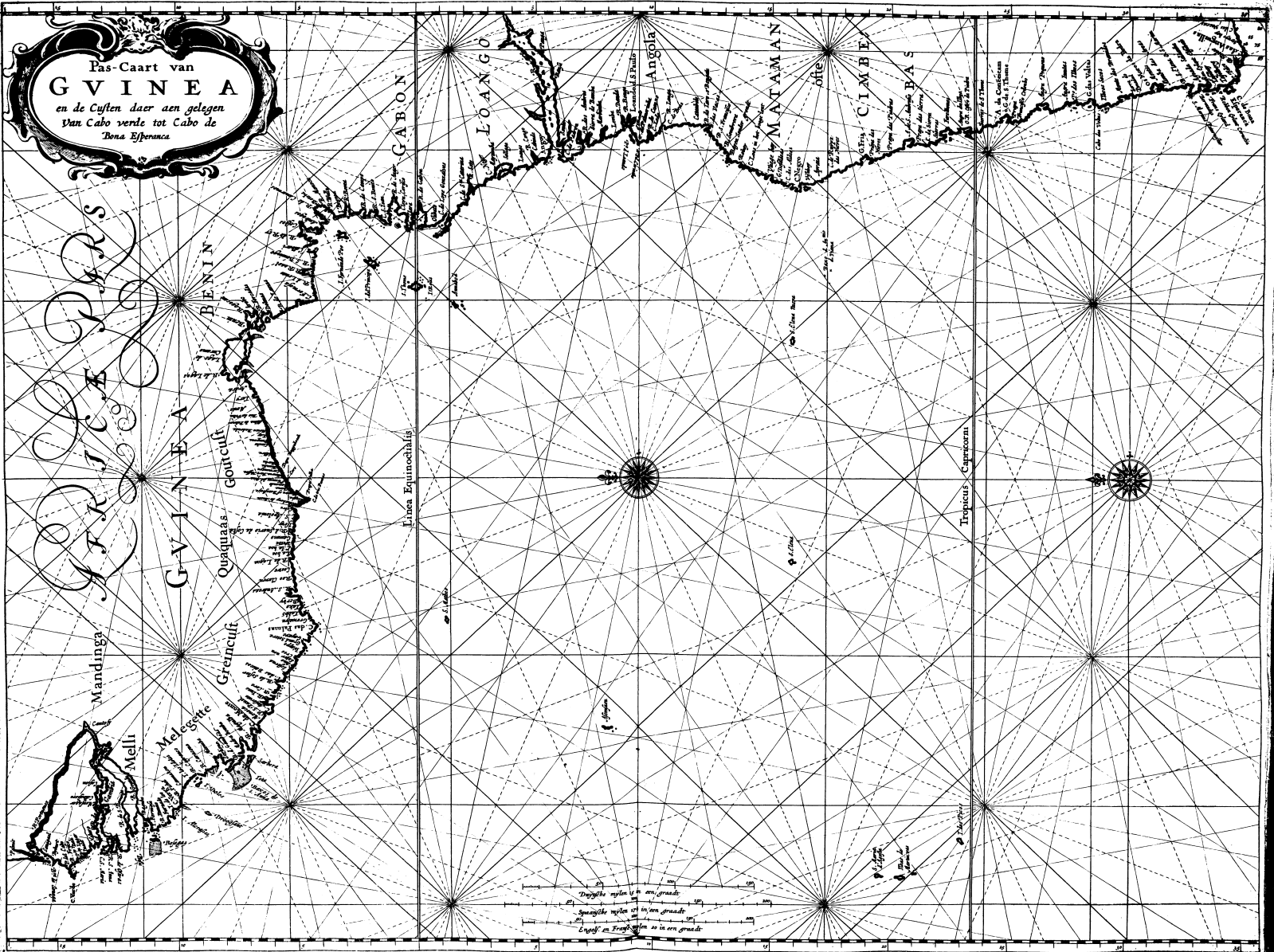




21

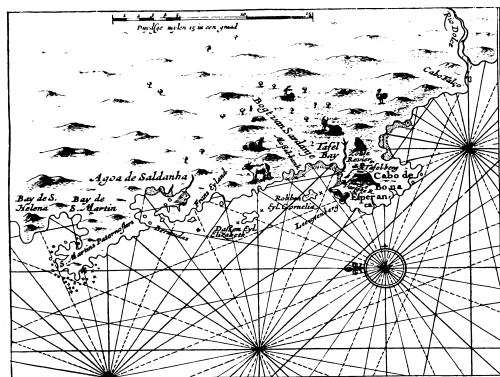


Pas-Caart van
GVINEA
 en de Cuyten daer aen gelagen
 Van Cabo verde tot Cabo de
 Bona Esperanza

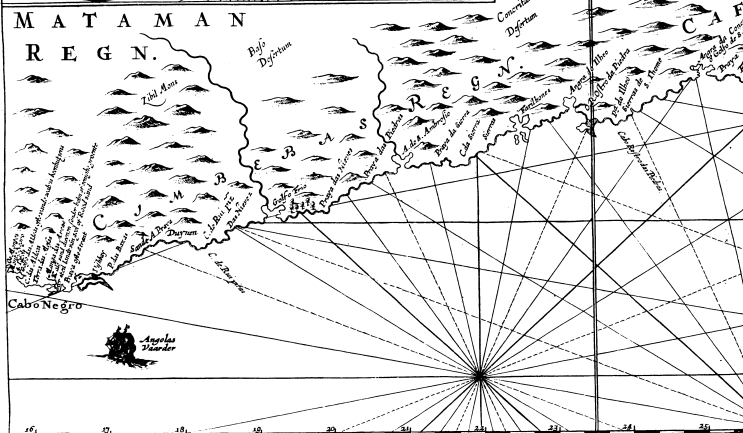


Deelgheuyten in een graad
 Spatgheuyten in een graad
 Lengte en breedte in een graad

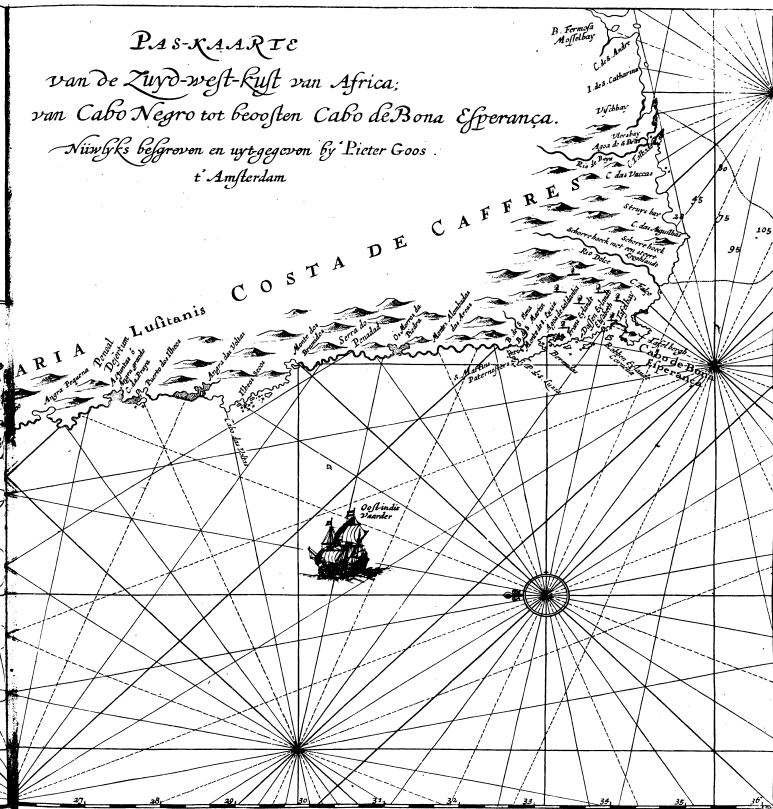
24

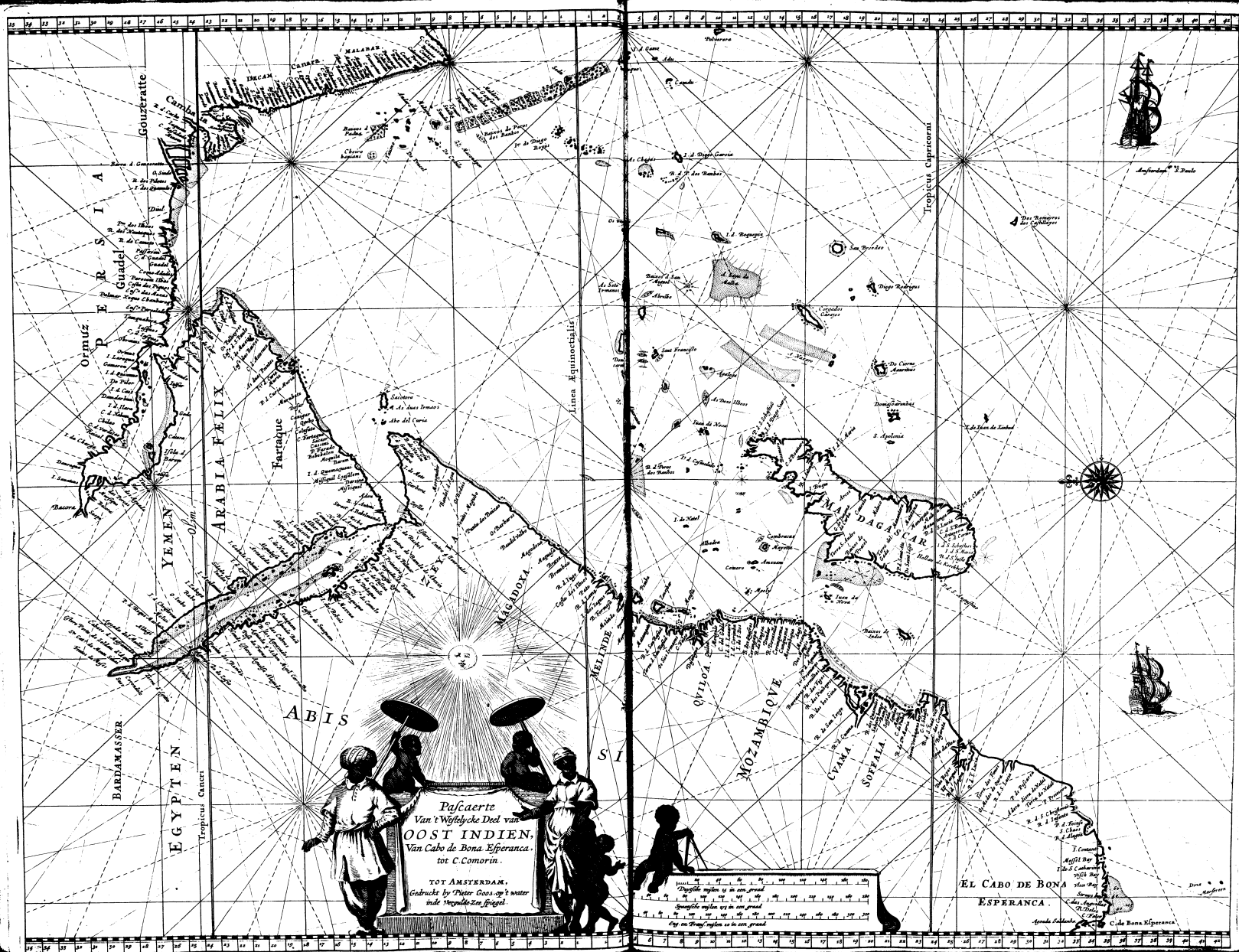


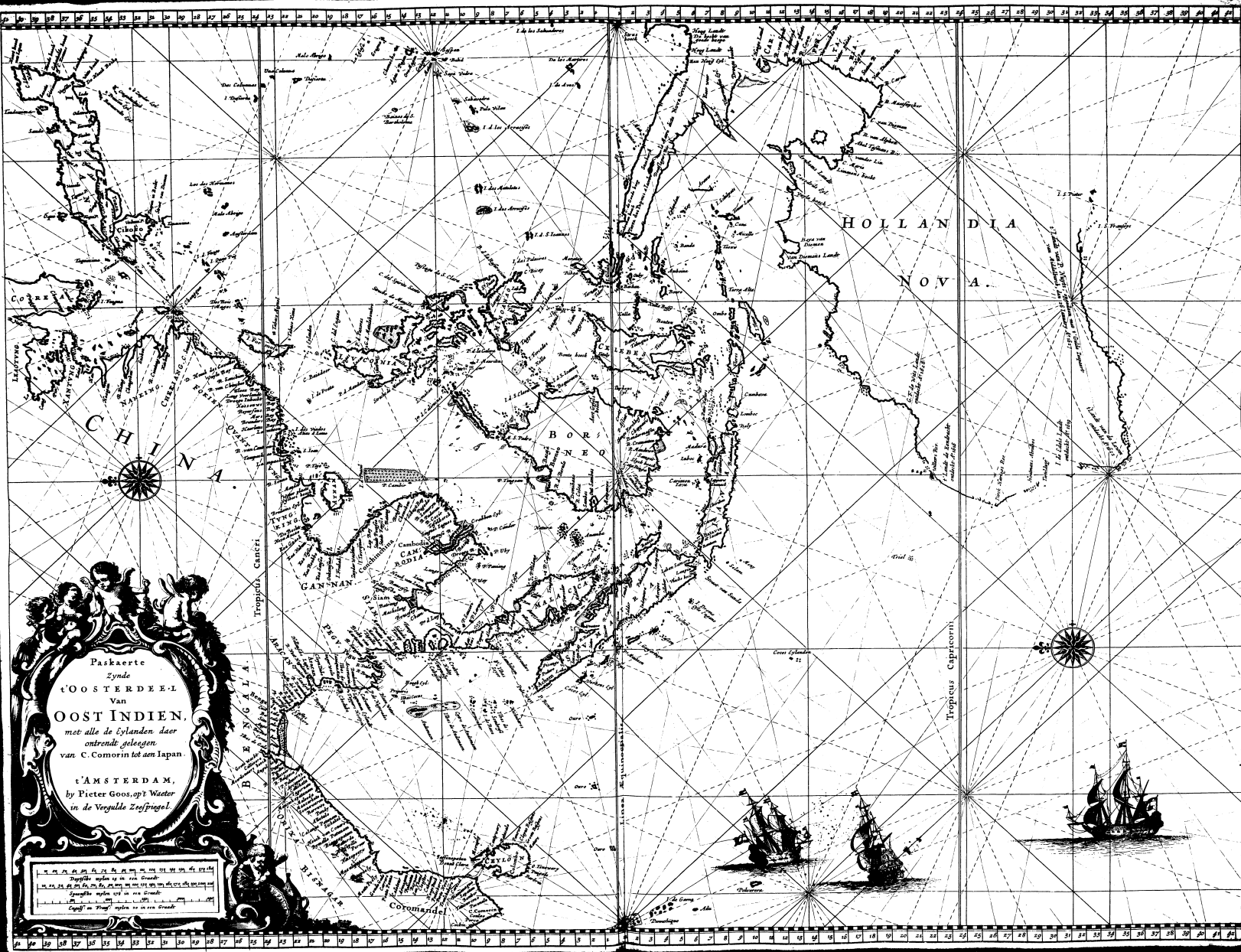
MATAMAN
REGN.



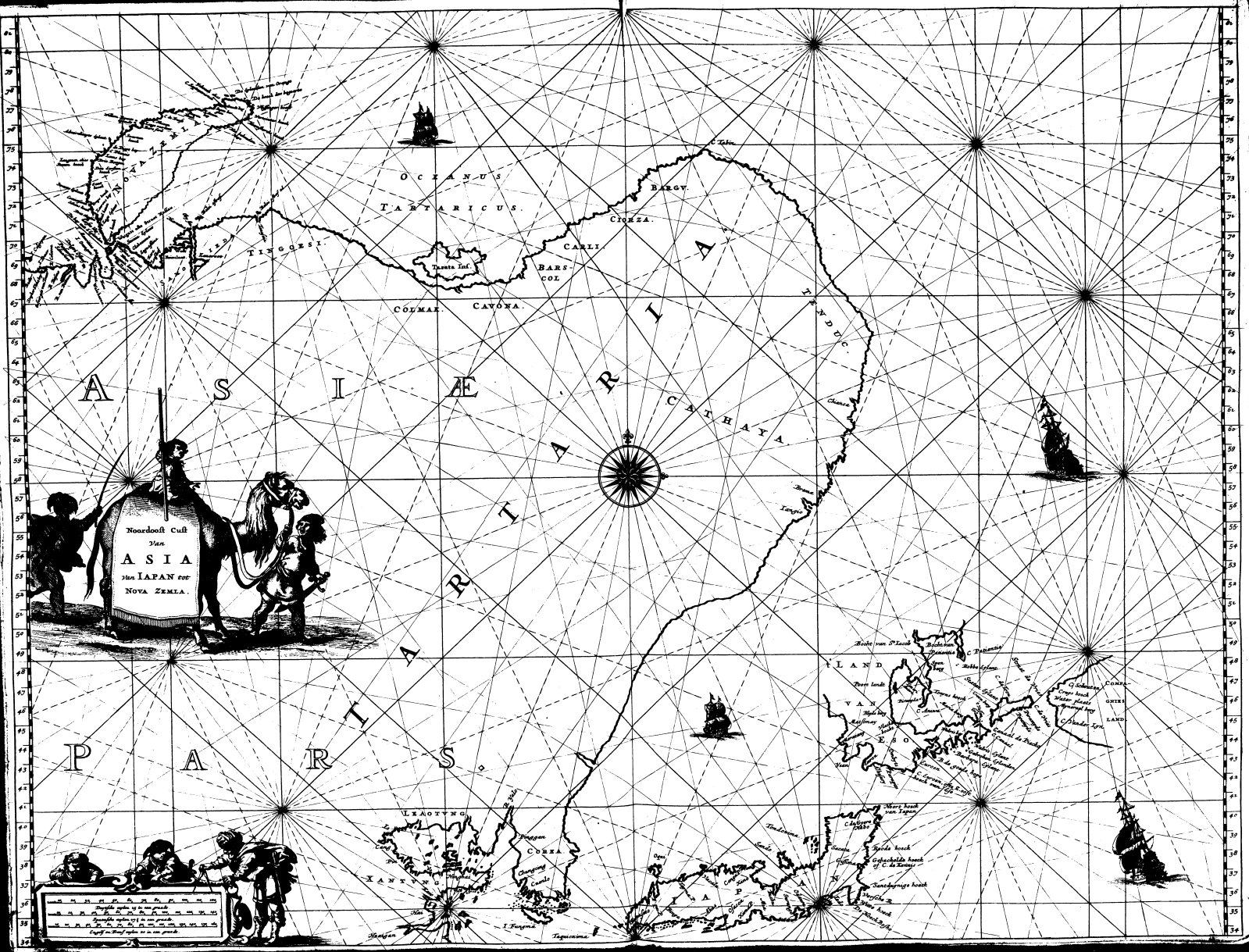
PAS-KAARTE
van de Zuyd-west-kust van Africa;
van Cabo Negro tot beoosten Cabo de Bona Esperança.
Nieuwlyk beſcreven en uytgegeven by Pieter Goos
t'Amſterdam





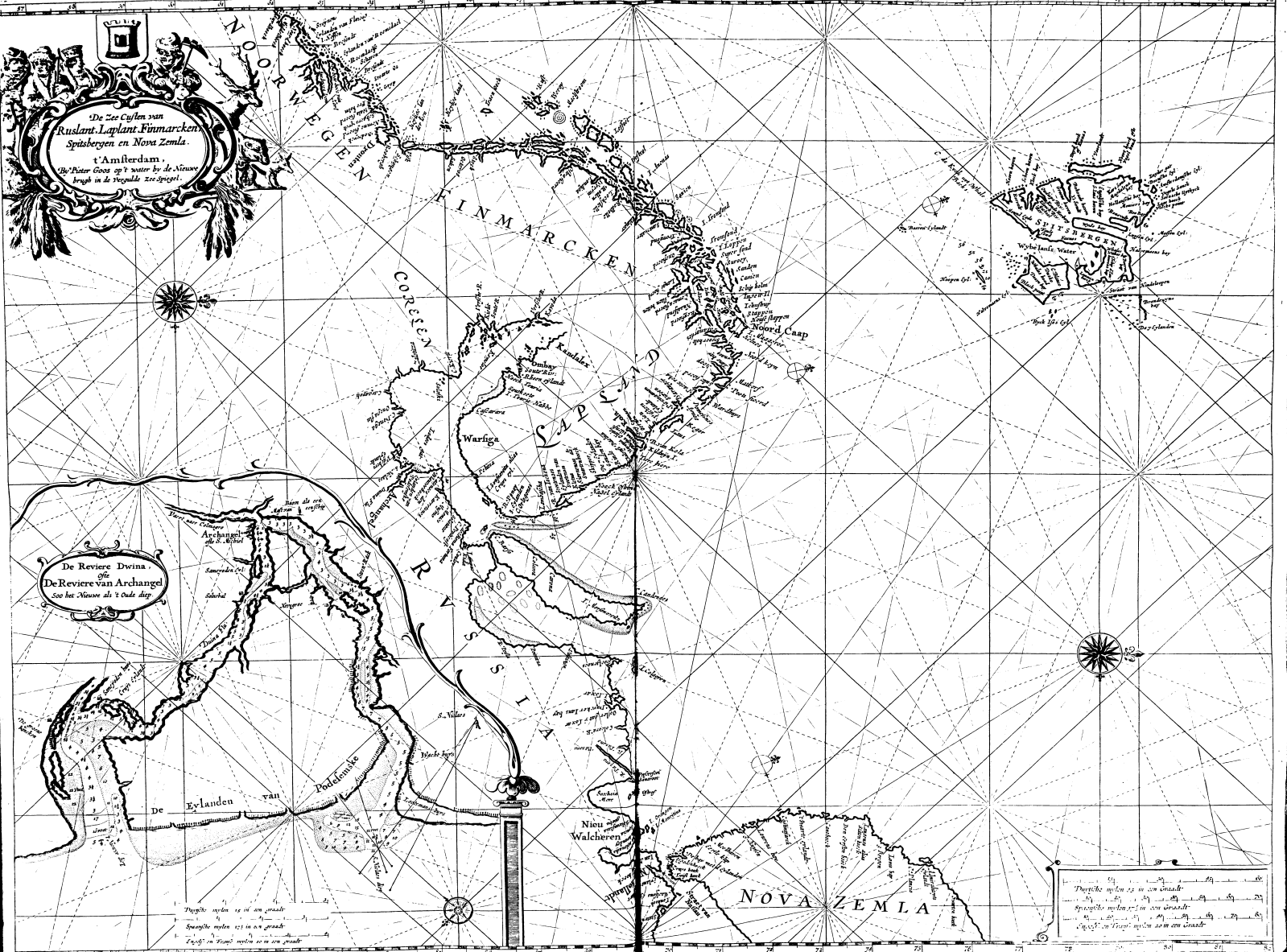


27



Noordooft Cull
Van
ASIA
3100 JAPAN 000
NOVA ZEMLA

28



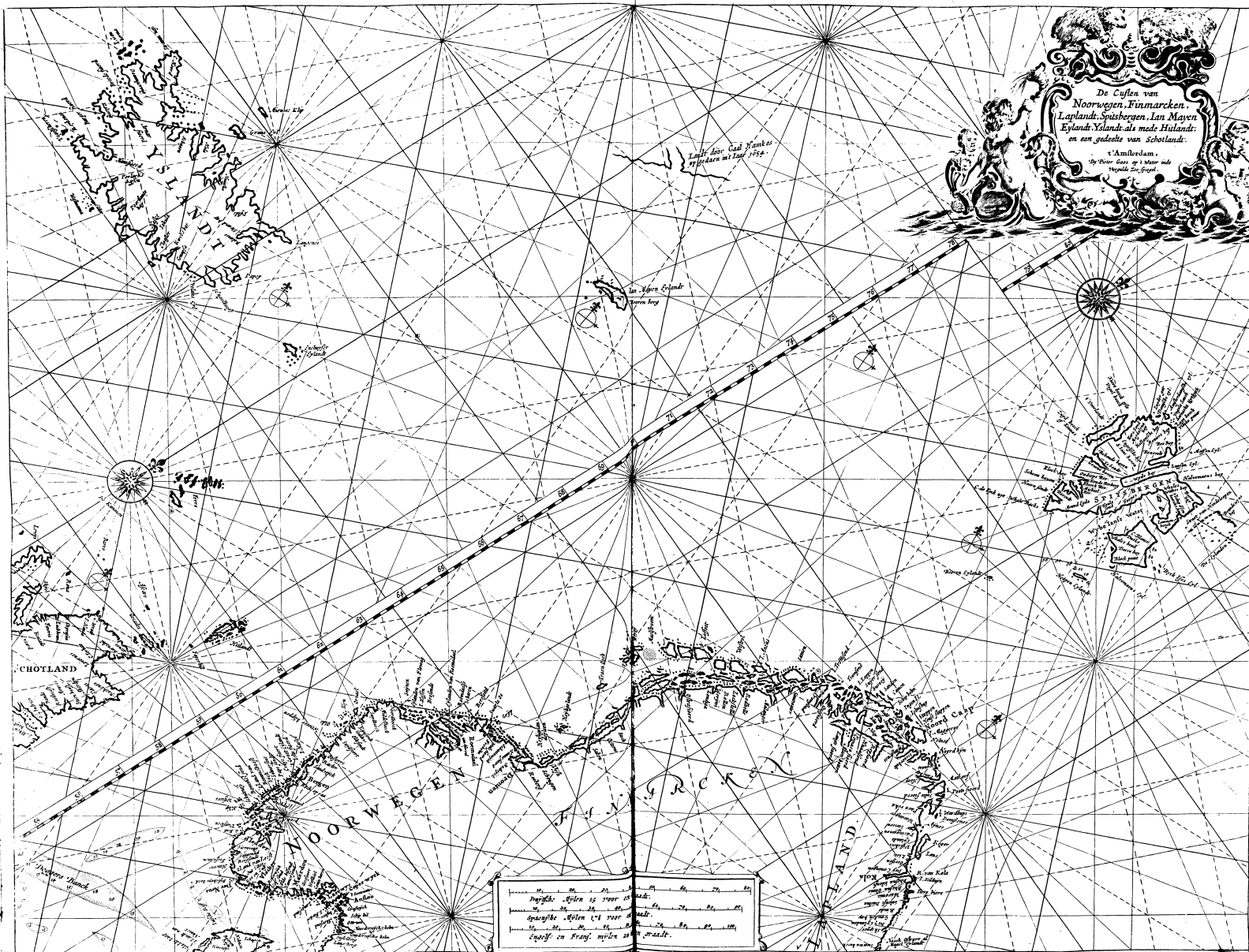
De Zee Cyften van
Rusland, Lapland, Finmarcken,
Spitzbergen en Nova Zemla.
t'Amsterdam.
De Peter Groot op 1 winter by de Nieuwe
bevel in de Noordel. Zee gescheit.

De Riviere Dwina.
ofte
De Riviere van Archangel
Soo het Nieuwe als t'oude dorp.

Duytsche mijlen 12 in een graad.
Spanghe mijlen 125 in een graad.
Engelsche mijlen 125 in een graad.

Duytsche mijlen 12 in een graad.
Spanghe mijlen 125 in een graad.
Engelsche mijlen 125 in een graad.

29

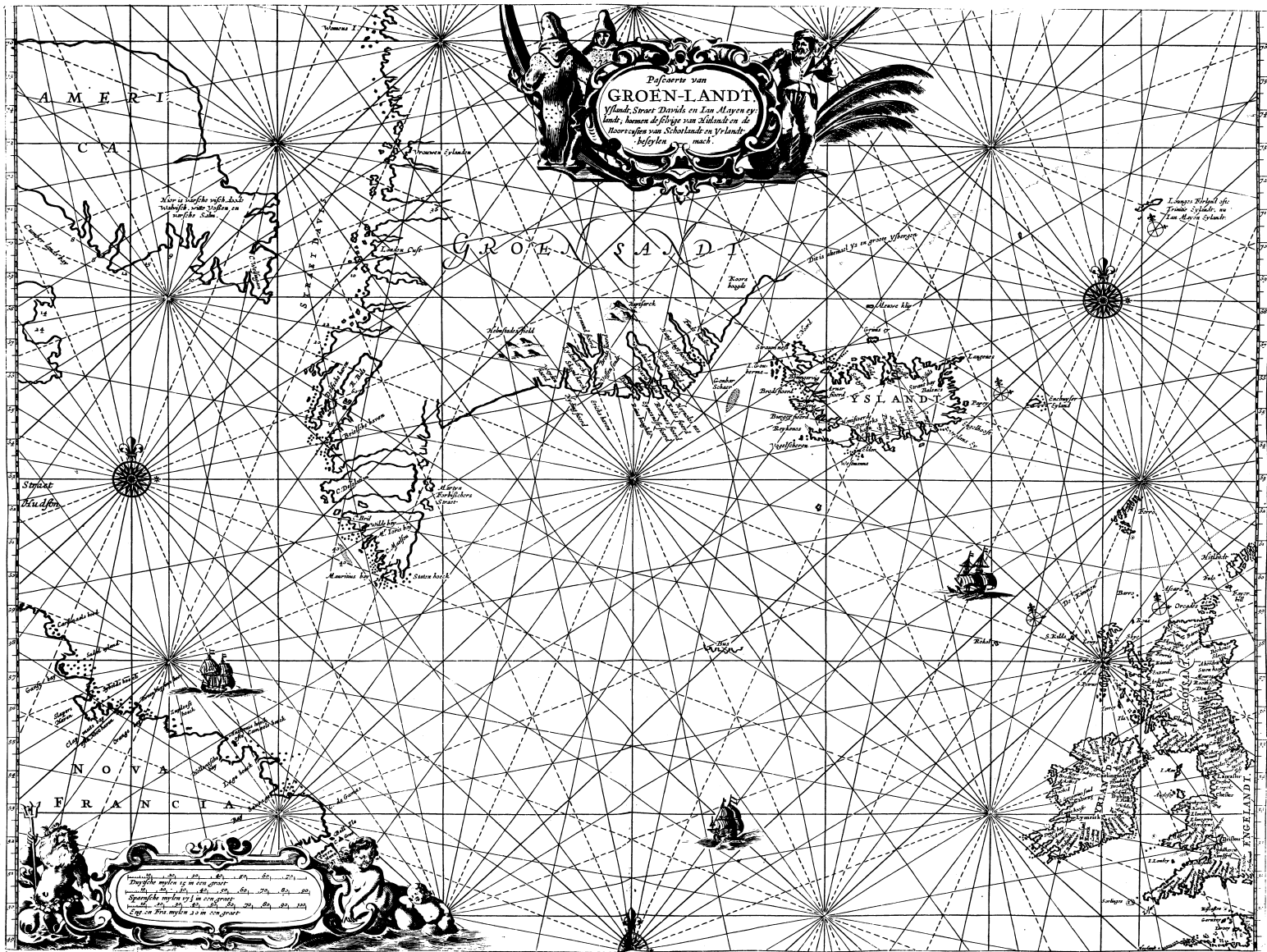


De Cuylen van
Noorwegen, Finmarcken,
Lapland, Spitzbergen, Lun Mayen
Eylands, Yeland als mede Hollandt:
en een gedeelte van Schotland:

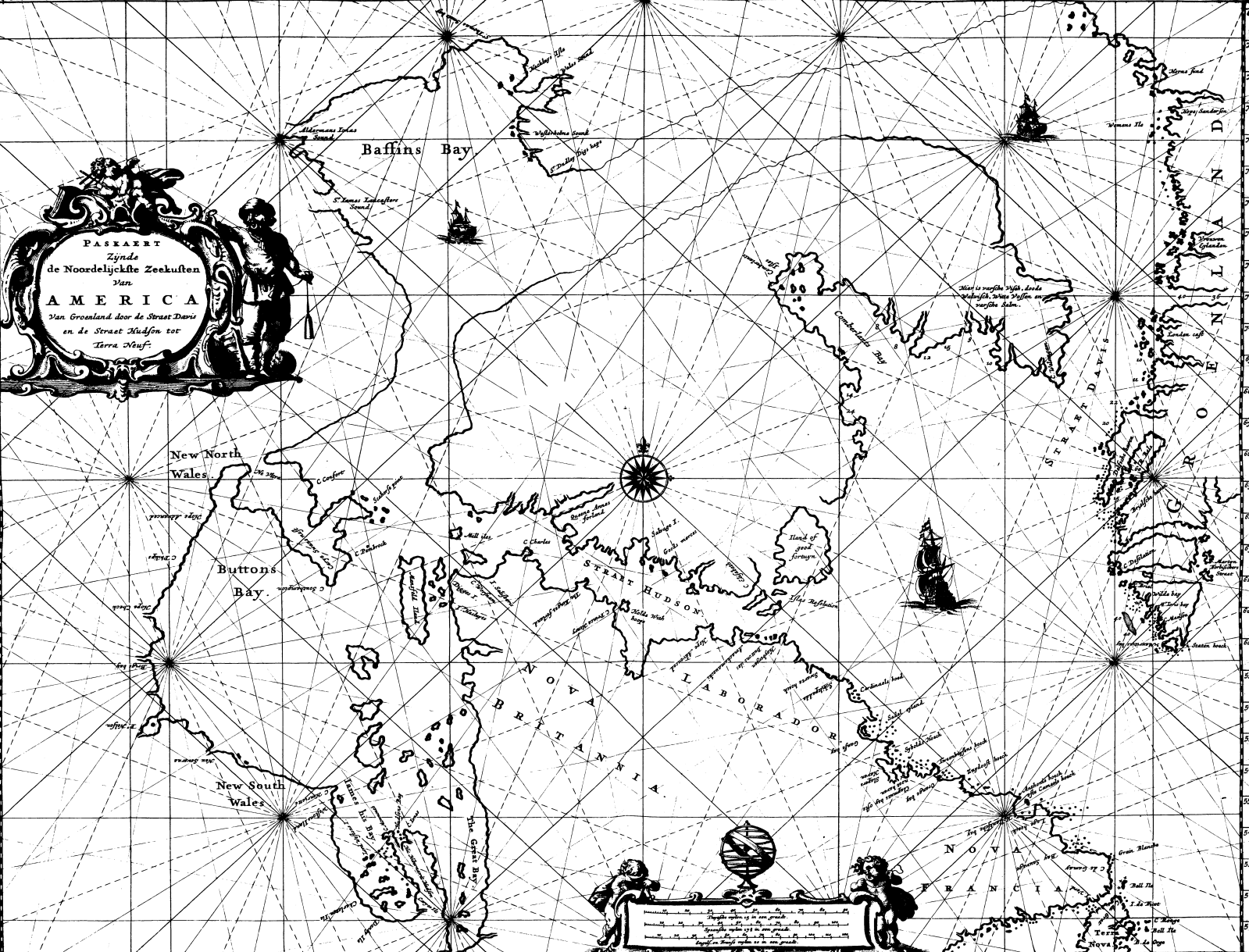
's Amsterdams
by Peter Goos op 's Waterzide
Vergulde Zee, 1704

Maatstafte, Wylen 15 voor en
Spaansche Wylen 12 voor
Engelsche en Franse Wylen 10 voor
Maatstafte.

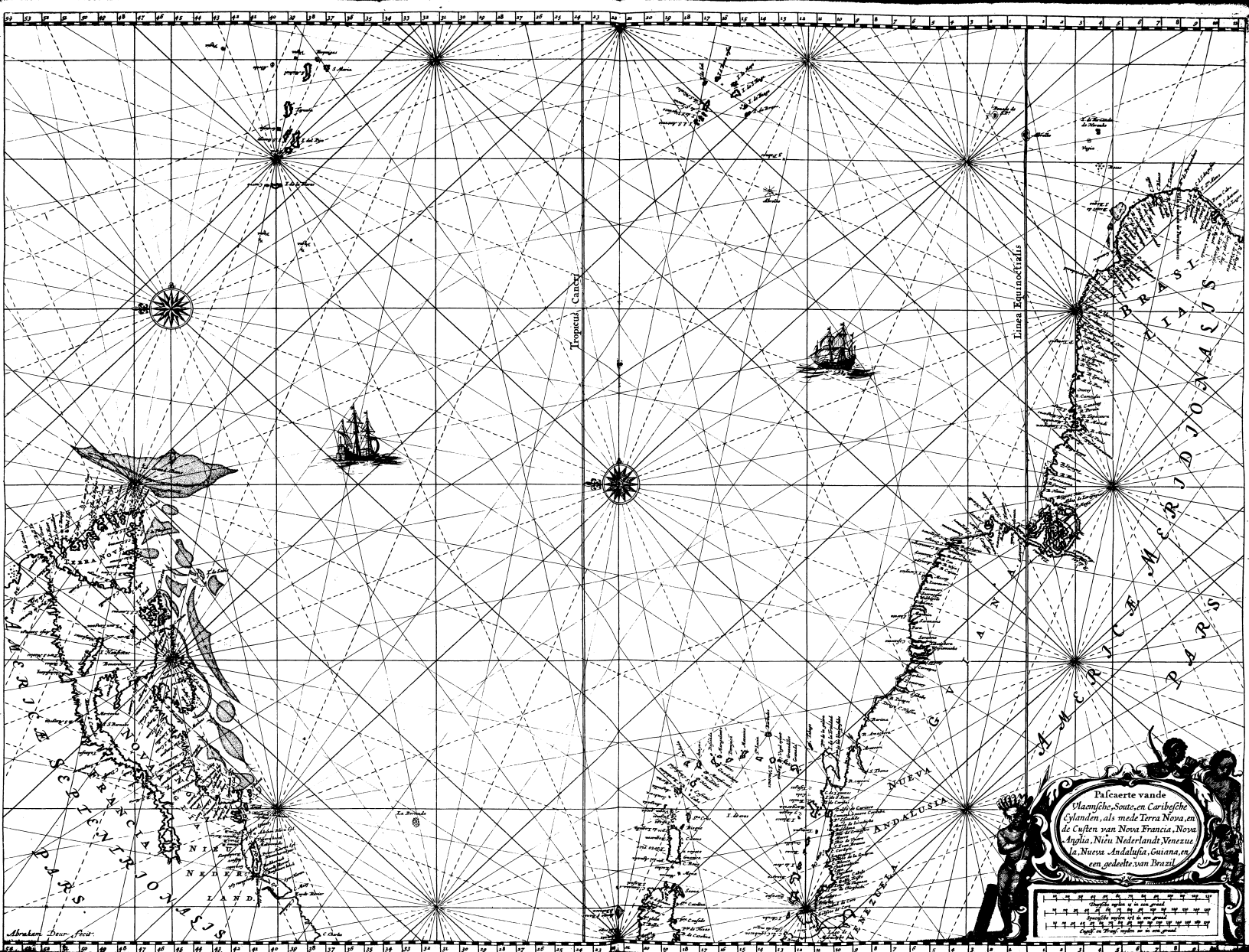
30



31



32

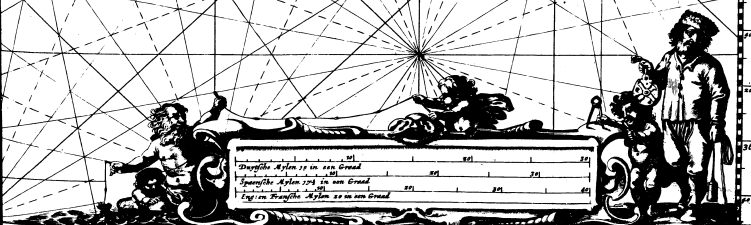
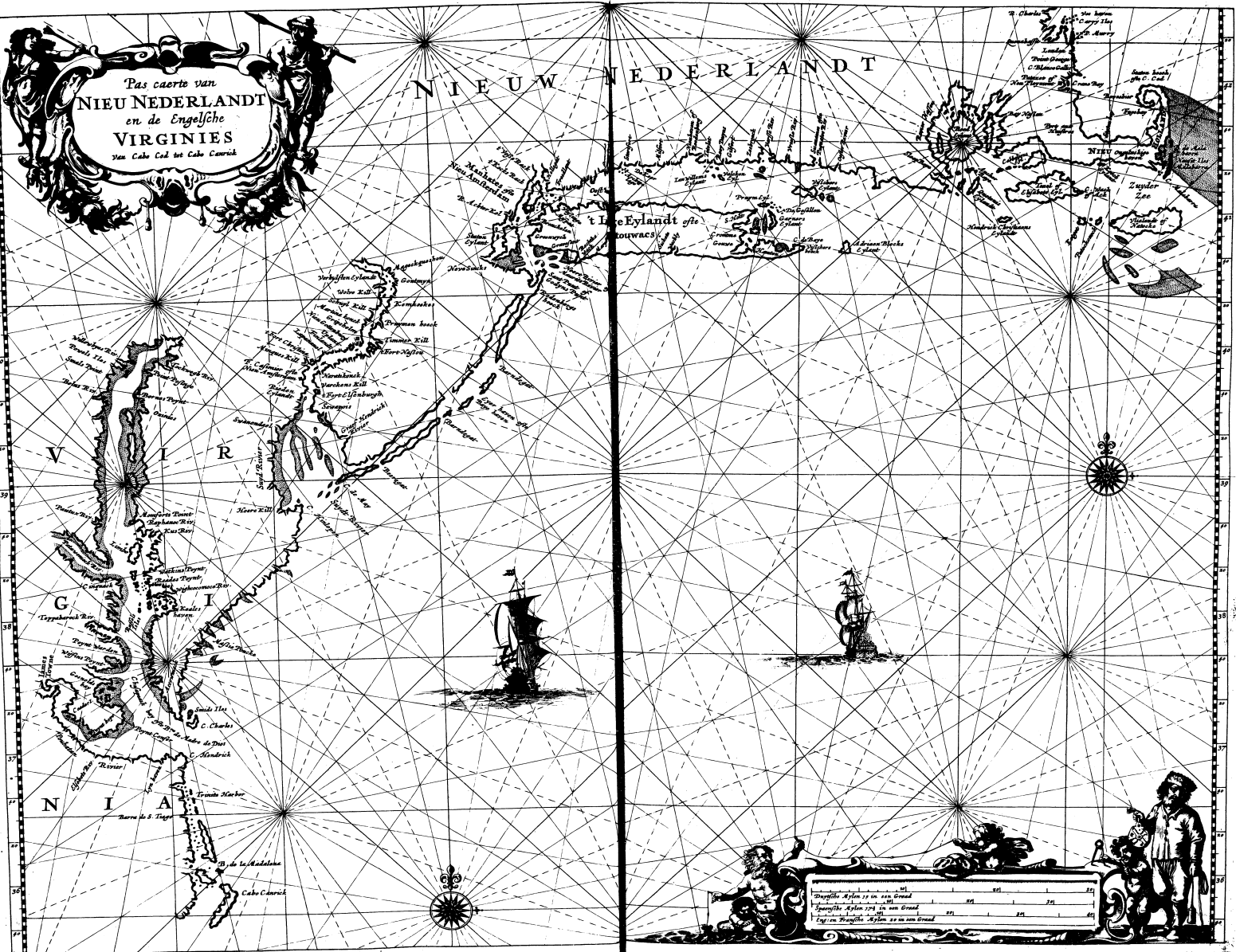


Palkaerte vande
Vlaensche, Soute, en Caribische
Eylanden, als mede Terra Nova, en
de Cuylen van Nova Francia, Nova
Anglia, Nieu Nederlandt, Venezue,
la Nueva Andaluia, Guayana, en
gedencke van Brazil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



NIEUW NEDERLANDT

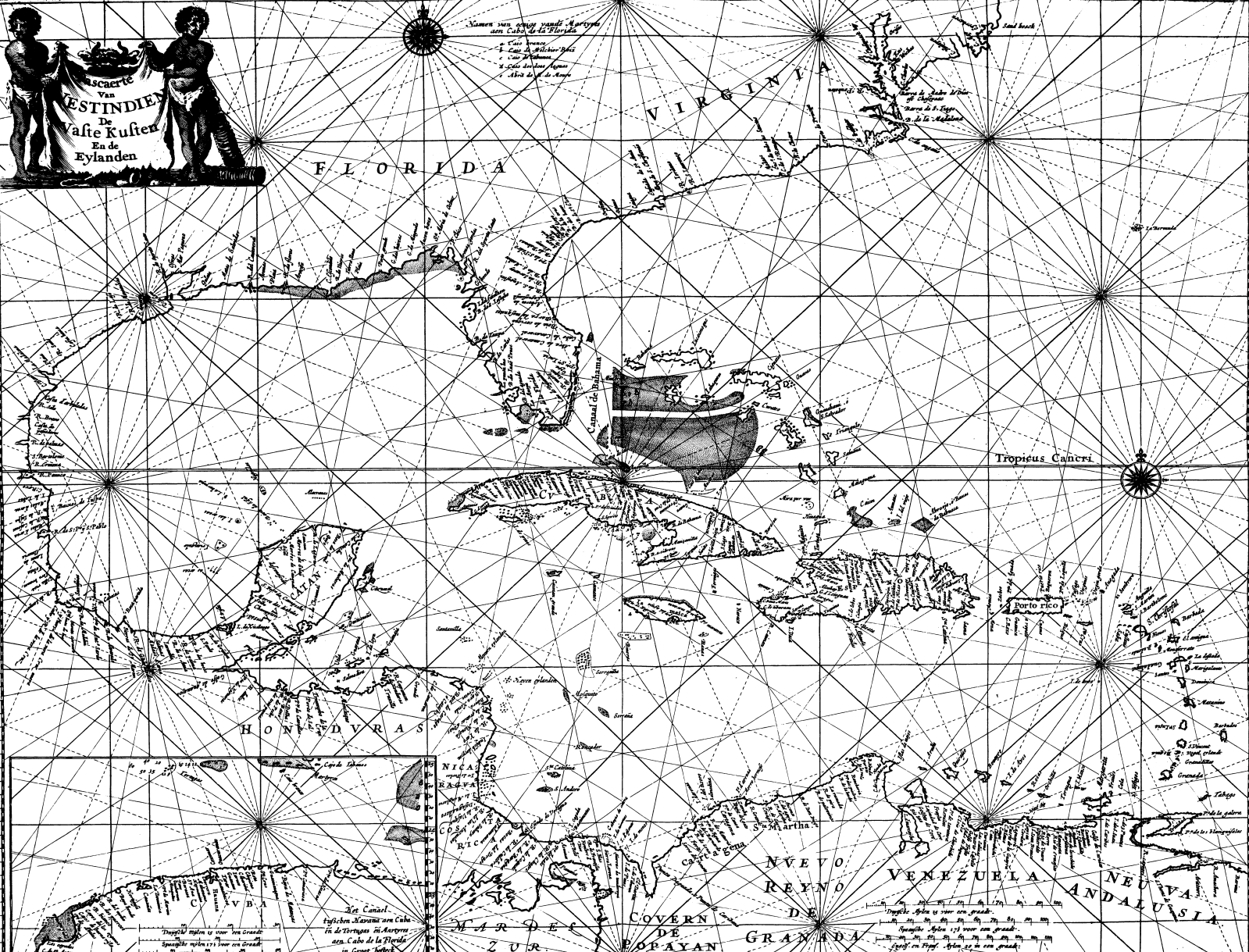


34



Namen van eenige rivieren
aan Cabo de la Florida

- 1. Rio de San Juan
- 2. Rio de San Pedro
- 3. Rio de San Mateo
- 4. Rio de San Carlos
- 5. Rio de San Antonio
- 6. Rio de San Diego
- 7. Rio de San Marcos
- 8. Rio de San Lorenzo
- 9. Rio de San Francisco
- 10. Rio de San Sebastian
- 11. Rio de San Blas
- 12. Rio de San Juan de los Rios
- 13. Rio de San Juan de los Rios
- 14. Rio de San Juan de los Rios
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- 92. Rio de San Juan de los Rios
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- 95. Rio de San Juan de los Rios
- 96. Rio de San Juan de los Rios
- 97. Rio de San Juan de los Rios
- 98. Rio de San Juan de los Rios
- 99. Rio de San Juan de los Rios
- 100. Rio de San Juan de los Rios



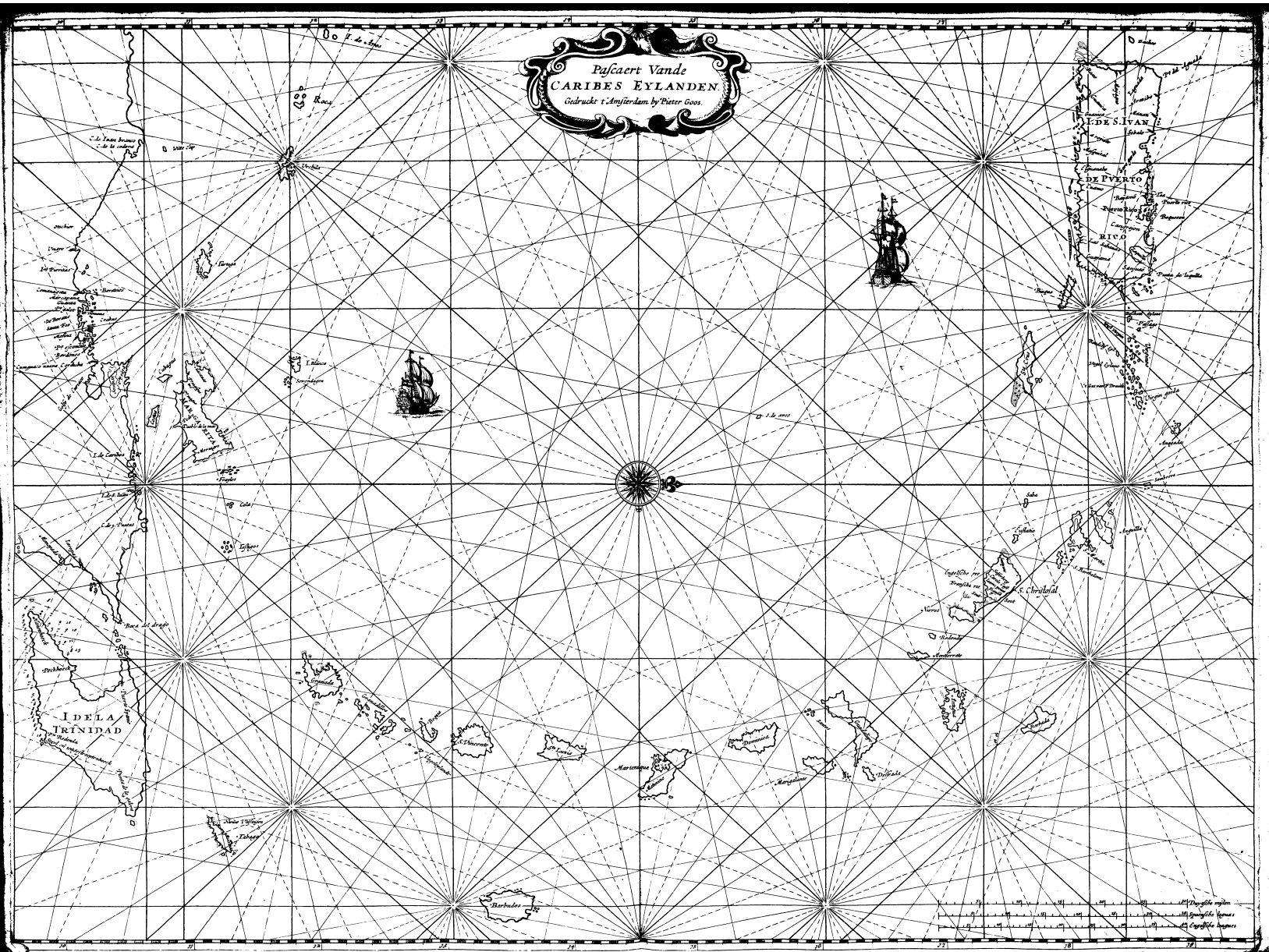
Map of the Gulf of Mexico and surrounding regions, including Florida, Virginia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Cuba, and Venezuela. The map shows the Tropic of Cancer (Tropicus Cancri) and the Equator (Equator). It includes a compass rose in the top left corner and a scale bar at the bottom left.

Map of the Gulf of Mexico and surrounding regions, including Florida, Virginia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Cuba, and Venezuela. The map shows the Tropic of Cancer (Tropicus Cancri) and the Equator (Equator). It includes a compass rose in the top left corner and a scale bar at the bottom left.

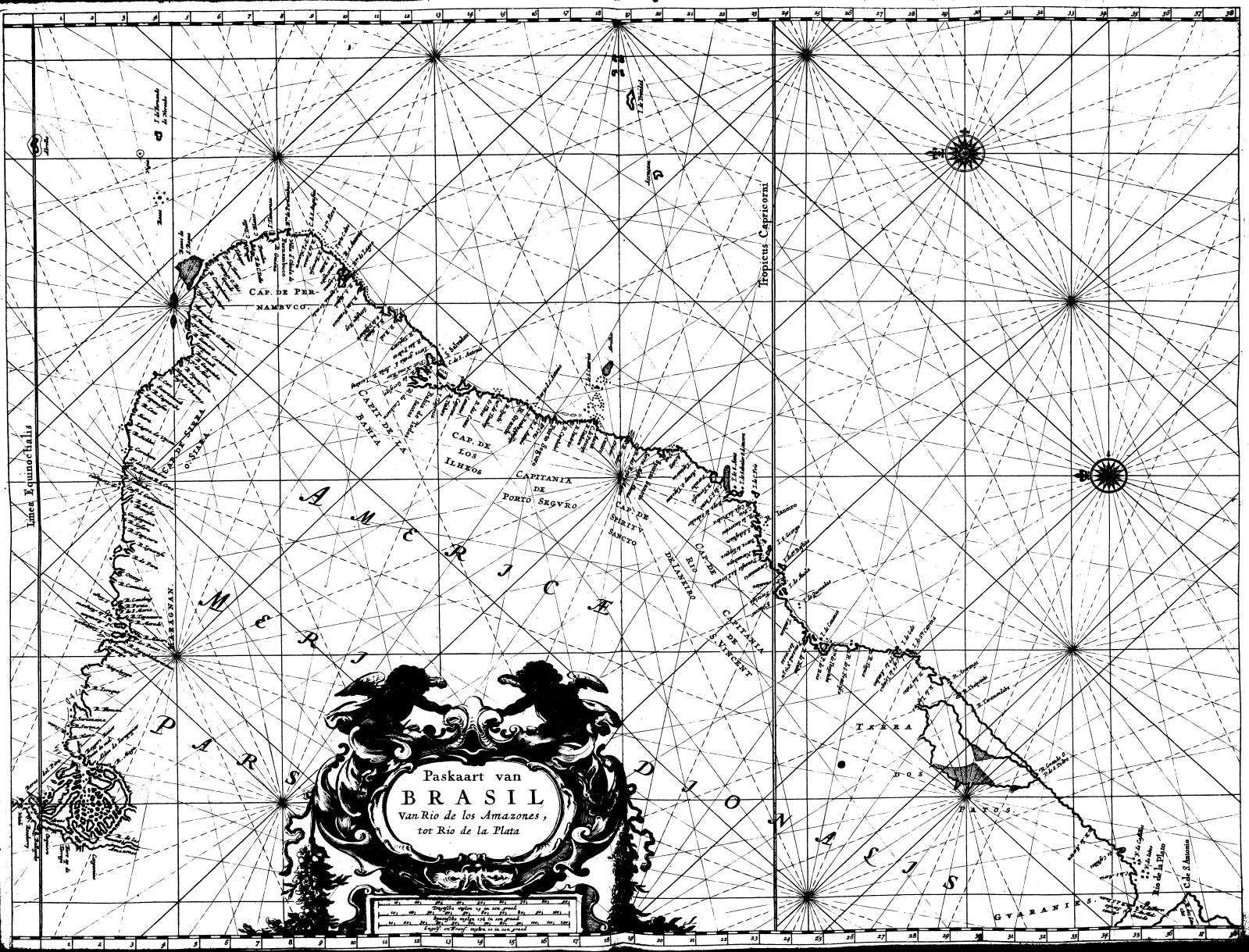
Map of the Gulf of Mexico and surrounding regions, including Florida, Virginia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Cuba, and Venezuela. The map shows the Tropic of Cancer (Tropicus Cancri) and the Equator (Equator). It includes a compass rose in the top left corner and a scale bar at the bottom left.

35

Pajsaert Vande
CARIBES EYLANDEN
Gedruckt t'Amsterdam by Pieter Goos.



36



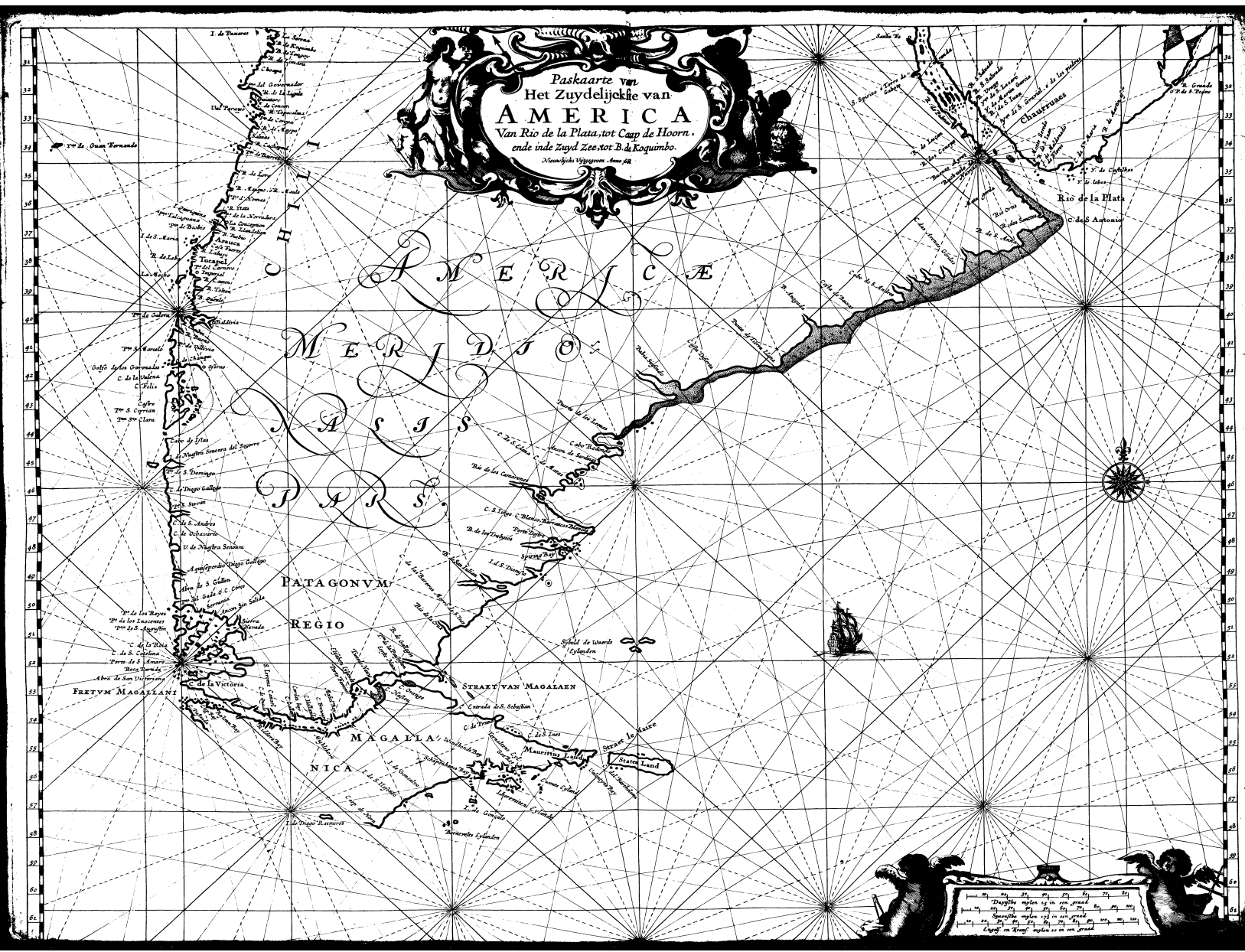
Linea Equinoctialis

Tropicus Capricorni

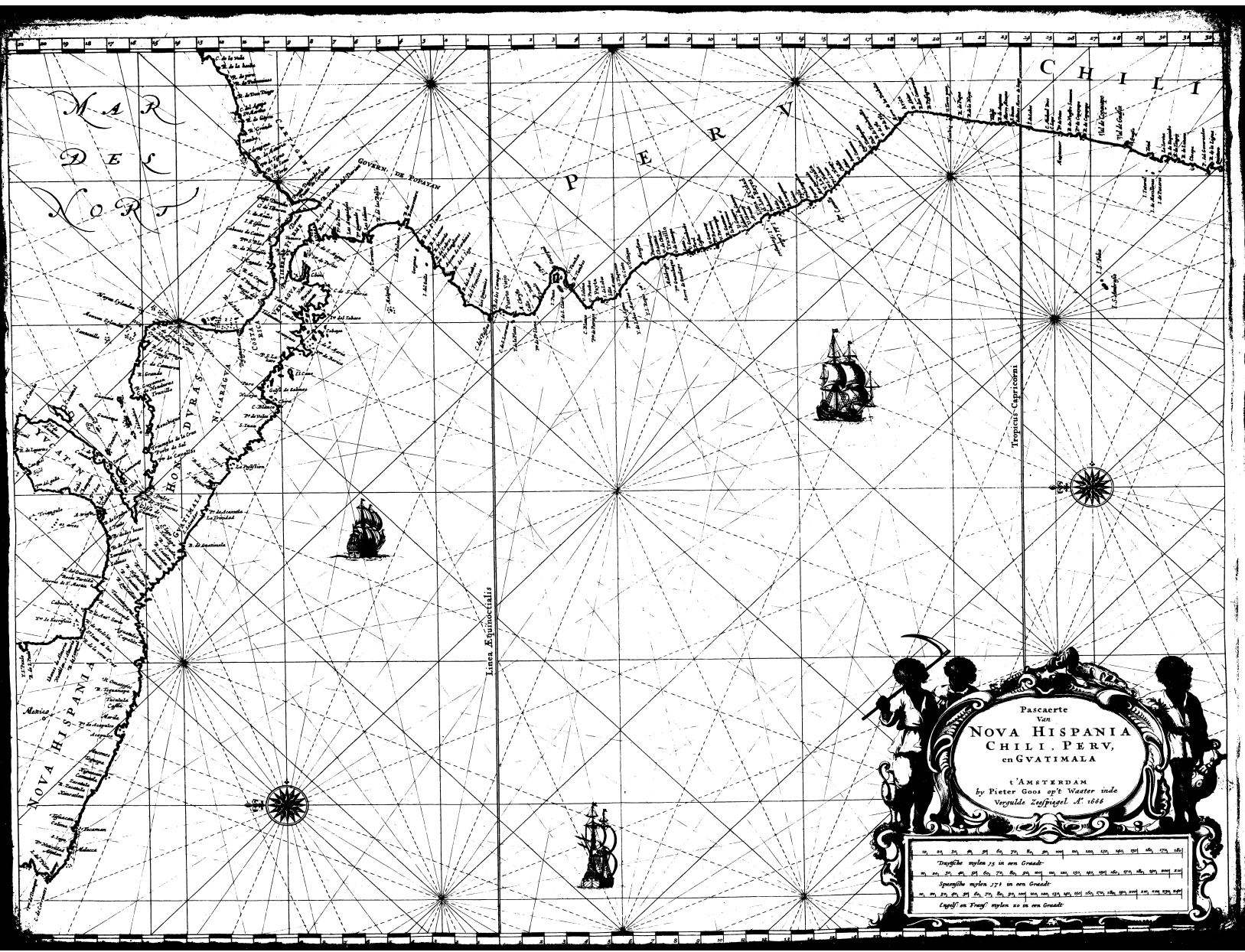


Paskaart van
BRASIL
Van Rio de los Amazonas,
tot Rio de la Plata

Scale bar with markings in miles and leagues.



38



Pascarte
Van
NOVA HISPANIA
CHILI. PERV.
en GVATIMALA

t'AMSTERDAM
by Pieter Goos op't Water inde
Vergulde Zesfiggelen A. 1666

Traghten nuylen 11 in een Graad

Spreyden nuylen 171 in een Graad

Capit' en Vint' nuylen 11 in een Graad

39

TERRA I COGNITA
Onbekent Landt

Street Anian

Paskaerte
Van
NOVA GRANADA.
en t'Eylant
CALIFORNIA.

AMSTERDAM
by Pieter Gouss en't Winder inde
Vergulde Zelfregel d'1666

Tropicus Cancr

NOVA
GALICIA

Deeghe nopen is in een groot
Spanische nopen is in een groot
Capitla en Portughe nopen is in een groot

40.

Antoni van
Diemen's Land

ZEELANDIA
NOVA
is ontdekt het jaar

LAND VAN ESO

COMPAGNIES
LAND

Pascaeete Vande
ZVYD - ZEE
tuische California, en Ilhas de Ladrões

AMSTERDAM
by Pieter Goos en J. Waater inde
Verkeide, en Gheveert, Anno 1666

Opgeleken op den 15 en 16 van Grando
Opgeleken op den 17 en 18 van Grando
Opgeleken op den 19 en 20 van Grando

Tropicus Capricorni

Linea Equinoctialis

Tropicus Cancri



F165170

G 1274.5

